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A True Historicall discourse of *Muley Hamets* rising to the three Kingdomes of *Moruecos, Fes,* and *Sus.*

Hamet his Son Muley Abdala who lived to be 120 y^rs old Died anno

The dis-vnion of the three Kingdomes, by ciuill warre, kindled amongst his three ambitious Sonnes, *Muley Sheck, Muley Boferes,* and *Muley Sidan.*

The Religion and Policie of the More, or *Barbarian.*

The aduentures of Sir *Anthony Sherley,* and diuers other English Gentlemen, in those Countries.

With other Nouelties.

AT LONDON,
Printed by Thomas Purfoot for *Clement Knight,* and are to be sold at his shop in *Paules* Churchyard, at the Signe of the Holie Lambe.
An. Dom. 1609.

(***)

6

TO THE RIGHT Worſhipful, Sir *Robert Cotton, of Cunnington Knight.*

SIR, I entreate you, patronize this ſmal Treatiſe, if in your iudgement it can either pleaſure, or in ſmall meaſure profite, by being divulged to the open view of the world: If otherwiſe, lay it by you as a bundle of waſte paper. In ſo doing, I ſhal thinke my ſelfe much obliged vnto you: if in ſuppreſsing the originall, my weakeneſſe may rather take a priuate checke of a friend for being too bolde, then an open ſcorne of a multitude, for being too fooliſh. Thus relying wholy vpon your wonted fauour, diſcreete and iudiciall cenſure herein, I reſt euer

At your ſeruice,

Ro. C.

The true Historicall discourse of MULEY HAMETS rising to *the three Kingdomes of Moruecos,* Fes, *and* Sus.

Cap. I.

How the Kingdome of *Barbary* came to *Muley Hamet Xarif*, the late deceased King.

THE Familie of the Mareines being Larbies, were long times Kings of *Barbary*: untill a plaine Haly some hundred yeres agoe, calling himselfe Muley Hamet Xarif, came out of the countrey of *Dara*, (lying beyond the mountains of *Atlas*) with a great number of Montaniers, called in their owne language *Brebers*: these with their strength got *Moruecos* from the Mareins. And going forwarde following the fertilnes of the soyle, draue the Mareins out of *Fes*: getting into his power all the flat countries comprised vnder the titles of *Sus*, *Moruecos*, and *Fes*, from the hilles of *Atlas* to the straits of *Gybraltar*. Being thus growne great, he would proue himselfe a Xarif, one of the kindred of the Prophet Mahomet, desiring his birth might be held answerable to his new acquired fortunes:

Any one which is not of the tribe of *Mahemet* is so tearmed. *Or* Drawe.

tunes: But within a little time after this his sodaine inuasion, *Sus* rebelling, refused his gouernment, wherefore he sent to the bordering Turkes for ayde, who fulfilled therein his request. Aided with these turkish auxiliary forces, he set forward, and at his enterance into that kingdome, ỳ turkish souldiers through treason killed him, & cut of his head; sacked *Taradant*, and running ouer the whole countrey, spoyled it by the space of two moneths, which done, they would gladly haue returned to *Trimasine*: yet fearing their owne strength to return the same way Hamet had brought them; it was helde their better course and shorter iourney, to passe ouer the Mountaines: but the Montaniers knowing this their new done bloody fact, and seeing them haue good store of pillage, set vpon them, so that few or none escaped their handes, but were all slaine. After this Hamet Xarifs death, who raigned some eight yeares, succeded his brother Muley Abdela, hauing all his life time great warre with the Marcins, to keepe that his brother had conquered: hee hauing raigned some fifteene yeares died, leauing behind him thirteene sonnes, the eldest Muley Abdela (who at his entrance to the kingdome, commanded all his brethren to bee killed:) but the second brother Abdelmelech fearing hard measure, fled presently vppon the death of his Father into *Turkie*, and so saued his life. The third brother Muley Hamet of whome we are hereafter to entreate, being held a great Church man, simple and humble spirited, not any way addicted vnto armes, was spared aliue as lesse feared. The other ten were all put to death in one day at *Taradant* in *Sus*, where they were kept in their Fathers life time. This Abdela raigned fortie yeares, and dying, left behinde him three sonnes, Muley Mehamet, Muley Sheck, Muley Nassar. Muley Mehamet beeing King, his two yonger brethren ranne away into *Spaine*, the elder whereof named Muley Sheck is yet liuing, and there turned

Christian.

Christian. The yonger brother called Muley Nassar returned into Barbary, in the fourteenth yeare of Muley Hamets raign, who died last. At this Muley Nassars landing in the country of Fes, much people fauoured him and his title, & two thousand of Muley Shecks souldiers (who now liueth, and then gouerned Fes, for his Father reuolted from him to Nassar, insomuch as Muley Sheck was in mind to haue fled vnto his Father. But that Alkeyd Hamet Ben Iau, being a very wise Captaine, and there placed to helpe Muley Sheck by his councell, who was very yong,) kept him from running away: and Muley Nassar with a dilatory warre, with whome if the souldiers had staied, he might peradventure haue gotten the country. But their Lent approaching, the souldiers tolde Nassar, they would go keepe their Easter at their owne houses. Whereupon Nassar, thinking if they were once gone, they would neuer returne to him againe, would giue present battaile, & so was this Nassar slaine. Abdelmelech being second brother to Abdela, got such fauor in Turkie where he liued, as entering Barbary with foure thousand Turkish souldiers, he got the kingdome from his Nephew Mehamet the eldest sonne of Abdela, and their raigned two yeares. Muley Mehamet thus deprived of his kingdome, fledde for succour to Sebastian then King of Portugale, who came in person into Barbarie to helpe him with thirtie thousand men, giuing battaile, the Mores fled, and the Christians retired, hoping the Mores would returne, that so the Christians might make the greater slaughter of them. According to this expectation Abdelmelech with his armie returned, and the Christians charged the formost of their horsemen very hotly, who would haue fledde. But such was the aboundance of Abdelmelechs horsemen, following the foreward which were discfitted, as they could not haue field-roome to flie, but were forced to fight it out. This was a bloody battaile wherin three kings lost their liues,

Don Sebastian

Don Sebastian King of Portugale: Muley Mehamet unto whose ayde Sebastian came over: And Abdelmelech who came out of Turkie, being second brother to Abdelas, This Abdelmelech left behind him a sonne yet liuing at this day in Turkie, whose name is Muley Smime. After the death of these twoo, Abdelas third brother, Muley Hamet Xarif, was made King, raigned about twenty seauen yeares in great peace and felicity, untill he went to take his sonne Muley Sheck at Fes, where the Father dyed, whose death hath caused all these warres, as yee may reade hereafter.

Cap. II.

The course of *Muley Hamet Xarifs* gouernment, during his 27. yeares raigne.

OBtaining the Scepter, he first prauided himselfe of the grauest men he could finde in his Kingdomes, to be Counsellors of estate; then of the most experienced, and valiant souldiers, for Commanders ouer his campe, and Garrison townes. And whereas hee was Monarch ouer two Nations, the Larbies, and Brebers, hee found it requisite to vse a two-folde gouernment. The Larbies dwelling in the best plaine champion Country of his three Kingdomes, Moruecos, Sus, and Fes, were easily gouerned, being of milde and peaceable nature, giuen to thrift and tillage of the ground, sought no alterations, but receiuing from him a due forme of iustice executed by his Ministers: protecting them from the Montaneirs which are robbers, willingly obeyed his Regall authoritie, and yearly payed their

their tenths towards their Kings maintenance. As for the Brebers, or Montaneirs, beeing of an untamed and fierce disposition, speaking the Tamiset tongue, which is as much different from the Larbee, as Welch is from our English, dwelling in places by nature defencible, and almost inaccessible: He could not so well gouerne, neither had ever such absolute power ouer them, nor receiued the fift pennie of profite from them, as hee did from the Alarbeis. Therefore hee sought by all meanes to diminish their strength of people, drawing them alwayes into forraigne expeditions, especially into that warre, against the Negros, which continued a long time, thereby extending his Empire so farre that way, as by Camell it was five Moneths iourney from Morruecos, to the farthest parts of his Dominion. Likewise, he vsed this people to goe with the Carabans to Gago, to fetch home his yearely tribute and custome, whereby manie were consumed in trauailing ouer the Saharas: for anie offence or robberie committed by them, his sword should punish seuerely, that the rest might feare: diuiding their Countrey into seuerall diuisions or Cantons, in euerie which hee placed an Alkeyd, with souldiers to suppresse any suddaine vprores, most like our Lieutenant set ouer our seuerall Countres, but that the Alkeyd is continually resident, and hath greater power in executing Marshall law. And lastly, as pledges of their loyalties, hee would get their chiefest mens sonnes into his hands, bringing them vp in his Court to a more ciuill and delicate kinde of life. He was alwayes of minde to keepe peace with Christendome, with Spaine, who was his next potent neighbour, but aboue all loued the English Nation, and admired the late Queenes happie gouernement, willing to entertaine trading with vs, witnesse his manie letters, written to that worthie Ladie of happie memorie. And his Embassage sent unto her, Anno. 1601. performed by Abdala Wahad

A company of Marchants going together for trading, with a great number of Horses, Camels, and Mules, laden with Commodities.

Anoane,

Anowne, and Hamet Alhadg, their great trauailer to Mecha, and other places.

Towards his subiects he was not too tyrannicall, but sweetned his absolute power and will, with much clemencie. By diuerse wayes he got excellent store of gold. First, by seeing his tenths truly payed from the Larbees: Secondly, by trading with the Negroe, taking vp the salt at Tegazza, and selling it at Gago, hauing from thence returne in good golde. Thirdly, by husbanding his Maseraws, or Ingenewes, where his Sugar Canes did growe, (though nowe all spoyled with these warres,) for it is sufficiently knowne, all of them about Morruecos, Taradant, and Magador, were yearely worth vnto him, fire hundred thousand ounces at the least. I omit his loue he toke in entertaining forraigne Artisans, the reedifying of his house in Morruecos, getting Italian Marbles, the richest that could bee bought for money, and workmen hired from thence at great wages. His sumptuous prouisions for the Saraile, and maintenance of his women, not so much delighting in the sinne, as his predecessors had done before, as to shew his glorie, because the fashion of the Countrey is such, to shewe their riches and greatnesse vpon that fraile fere, and their attendances. For his chiefest pleasures were to see the gallantrie of his kingdome, managing their good Barbarian Steedes, and the Falcons vpon their wing, making faire flights after the Heron: for these sports hee was prouided, no man better, from which hee was recalled by certaine discontents, which as clowds forerunned his owne Sunset.

Sugar gardens.

The place where his women are kept.

Cap. III.

The number of *Muley Hamet Xarif* sonnes, their behauiours, the beheading of *Mustepha*.

Vley Hamet Xarif the late deceased king and father of these three brothers now liuing that striue for the kingdome, at the time of his death left fiue sonnes aliue. The eldest Muley Mahemet, commonly called Muley Sheck, a title giuen alwaies to the eldest of the kings sonnes: The second Muley Boferes, which two sons were both by one woman, a Negra, one of his concubines: The third sonne Muley Sidan whome he had by one of his wiues: The fourth sonne Muley Nassar who was about the age of Nineteen yeares: And the fift Muley Abdela about Fourteene yeares old at the time of the old kings death, and these two last were not legitimate, but the sonnes of two seuerall Concubins. This deceased King in his life time, had placed his three elder sons in seuerall parts of his kingdome, to gouerne for him in them, to Muley Sheck his eldest he had giuen the kingdome of Fes, which kingdome hath in former times continually been allotted by the late kings of Barbary to their eldest sonnes: Muley Boferes he placed in his kingdome of Sus: to Muley Sidan he gaue the prouince of Tedula, which lyeth in the mid-way betweene Moruecos, and Fes: his two yonger sonnes Muley Nassar, and Abdela remained with him in his house, whome by reason of their yong yeares, he had not as yet placed in any part of his kingdomes. The eldest sonne Muley Sheck in his yonger yeares gouerned Fes, & those partes of Barbarie, with great approbation of his father, through ẏ counsell of Basha Mustepha a Spanish Renegado: which Basha in

continuance of time, greiwe into such fauour with him, that the whole gouernment of the kingdome of Fes was wholly by Mu: Sheck put into his hands: Wherupon ỳ Alkeyds of the countrie that were naturall borne Mores, & continuall attendants vpon the old King, enuying the greatnes of the said Basha, raised diuers accusations against him: Complaining to the King that he learned Muley Sheck to drinke wine (a thing vnlawfull to the Mores, being forbidden them by their Prophet Mahomet) and that now hauing the whole gouernment of the kingdome of Fes in his hands, vnder the kings sonne, he purposed after he had possessed himselfe of Muley Sheeks treasure, to flie, and carry it with him to some partes of Christendome. Which accusations the old King vpon some probabilities and likelihods conceiuing to be true, these Alkeyds procured at last with him, that he should send to his Sonne Muley Sheck, commaunding him to send the head of the said Basha, which commaund howsoeuer Muley Sheck (who greatly loued, and fauoured the said Basha) at the first delayed to performe, yet after diuers messages, the old King sending at the last a principall seruant of his to see the execution done, he was forced much against his will, to see fulfilled.

In these yonger yeares of Muley Sheck whilest this Basha was aliue, none of the Kings Sonnes was more dutifull to their Father then he, neither any of their actions so contented the old King as his; insomuch, the whole kingdomes hope for a successor after the old kings decease, was onely in Muley Sheck. Wherepon and by the Kings voluntary motion, all the principall Alkeyds, and men of Commaund that were in his kingdomes, by solemne oath vowed allegeannce to Muley Sheck, after the olde kings decease. And at that time Boferes the second Sonne, by reason of the great plague in Sus, and other discontents he receiued from that rebellious people, stayed not long there, but returned again

gaine to his Father in Moruecos, where he stayed with him vntill his Fathers departure to Fes in September 1602. Muley Sidan the third Sonne continued in Tedula, (a prouince fruitfull and scituate in the flat of Barbarie, the mid-way betwéne Fes, and Moruecos, as I haue told you,) who gouerned those parts in great peace and quietnes, euen in the cheife times of the tumults that were in the bordering Dominions of his eldest brother Sheck (whereof you shall read hereafter) insomuch that he was generally commended and liked both of his Father and of all the kingdome for his gouernment, being strict in séeing the execution of iustice to be done in those parts that he gouerned, not sparing his kindred or nearest followers in those cases: From his infancy he naturally hated all manner of théeues whatsoeuer, especially those which robbed by the high wayes, and without any fauour or mercy seuerely punished them. Howsoeuer, he carryed himselfe very dutifull to his Father, whilest he was liuing, yet from his Childehode he was alwayes of an aspiring and ambitious nature, which could neuer be brought to subiect it selfe to giue any awefull respect to his elder brethren, but to hazard his whole estate in obtaining the kingdome, accounting himselfe his Fathers lawfull heire, in that hee was his Fathers eldest Sonne, which he had by any of his marryed wiues: In this point not regarding the custome and lawe of the Mores, who in title of inheritance or succession, respect not the mother, whether shée be marryed Wife, or Concubine bought with money, so that her sonne be the eldest in birth.

Cap. IIII.

The misgouernment of *Muley Sheck*, which caused his old Father to visite the Kingdome of *Fes*: the taking of *Sheck* prisoner: the death of the Father.

BUt to returne againe to Muley Sheck the kings eldest Sonne, who after the death of his Basha Mustepha, (beheaded by his Fathers commaund,) sone shewed vnto all men the want of Gouernment that was in him; for in his latter times, giuing himselfe ouer to drunkennes, and other detestable vices, which amongst the Mores commonly accompanieth that sinne, regarded not at all the gouernment of his kingdome, but suffered his seruants, followers, and souldiers to doe what they would in robbing and spoyling the the goods of his honest minded Subiects, without controllment: And through want of Justice duly executed, his whole country in a short time swarmed so with théues and robbers by the high wayes, that there was no trauelling through his dominions, but in Caffilas or companies of 300 and 400 persons at a time, and they hardly sometimes escaped the hands of théues. The Alarbies, who continue to this day in tribes and kindreds, beeing the husbandmen of the countrey, liuing in the fields in tents, by tilling of the ground, and bréeding vp of cattell, when as they could not quietly gather in, and peaceably enioy the corne and fruits of the ground, denyed to paye the King their accustomed dutie: and in the fields followed the courses of Muley Shecks seruants in the citie, in robbing of all passengers that came within their power. And such was his lauishing manner of spending and consuming of his Treasure, that in his humors,

humors, hé neither regarded what hée gaue, nor to whome: in so much, that a Iew who was a Musitian, and vsed to play before him in his drunken fits, (what with the gifts giuen him by the Prince, and what else he gotte out of his house) had gotten together in money and iewels, (in the space of foure or fiue yeares) to the value of Foure Hundred Thousand Duckets, which is about fortie Thousand Pound sterling. This dissolute life and careless gouernment of Muley Sheck, grœued the olde King not a little, especially to sée such a change or alteration in him, whose forwardnes in former times had béene the staye of his age, and had moued him to cause the Alkeyds of the kingdome, by oath to confirme their allegeance after his owne death. Many wayes he sought to amend what was amisse in those parts, and to draw his Son to a more stricte course of life, and more carefull kind of gouernment, as well by his letters, as by sending diuers principall Alkeyds to be Counsellors vnto him. Yet such was the small accompt he made either of the one or the other; That the old King in the end séeing no amendment, but the estate of that Kingdome to grow dayly worse and worse, determined to go to Fes in his owne person with an armie, aswell to displace his Sonne who had denyed to come vnto him, vpon his sending for: as also to put in order all matters in those parts, which through the ill gouernment of his Sonne, were all out of frame. And so about the beginning of October 1602. he set forwards from Moruecos with an armie of Eight Thousand shot, and some fiue Thousand Horse towards Fes, leauing his second Sonne Muley Boferes to gouerne Moruecos, and Sus in his absence, vntill his returne; making such spædy iourneyes, that he was with his forces within one dayes iourney of Fes, before his Sonne Muley Sheck was certainly aduised of his setting forth from Moruecos. Who, when hee vnderstood of his fathers being so néere, and himselfe euery

waye

way vnprouided to resist him. Would haue fled towards Tafilet, but being followed by Basha Mustefa, hee was constrained to take sanctuary, with fiue hundred of his best souldiers, being very good shotte and well prouided. The old King the Father, seeing his sonne take the priueledge of the place (which is much respected in that countrey) willed him to come forth, and submit himselfe to his mercy: But Muley Sheck refused either obstinate in not obeying, or fearefull he could not render a good accompt of his Twenty Fiue yeares gouernment in Fes. Wherefore Muley Hamet commaunded Mustefa a Basha of Sidans, though then in the olde Muleys seruice, to take three thousand men, & perforce to enter the place, which he performed, bringing Sheck prisoner, and the rest of his company which were left aliue after the conflicte. The old man would in no wise admit him into his presence, but committed him to the charge and custody of Basha Iudar, one of greatest place about the King, who carried Sheck to Mickanes a strong Garrison towne, and there remained vntill the time of his Fathers death, which was some fiue moneths after.

The olde King in his iourney to Fes, against his eldest sonne, passed by the Prouince of Tedula, and from thence tooke alongst with him his third son Muley Sidan, whom he commaunded to remoue his houshold to Fes, from Sidania, (a Citie which he had begunne to build in Tedula, and called it after his owne name) intending to leaue him Vizeroy of those parts, in the roome of his eldest sonne, whom he purposed to carrie with him from Mickanes, where he was prisoner, to Morruecos. Which he had also performed, if hee had not beene preuented by suddaine death: For in August 1603 hee having set all matters in order in those parts of Fes, prouiding for his returne to Morruecos, put out his Tents without Fes gates, but being abroad hee suddainly fell sicke, and his sicknesse so fore increased, that on Thursday falling sick, on

on Sunday morning beeing the fourteenth of August 1603. he died.

Cap. V.

Muley Sidan proclaimeth himselfe King in *Fes*. *Muley Boferes* in *Morruecos*. *Muley Nassar* would haue done the like in *Taradant*, but is hindered. The death of *Nassar*.

Vley Sidan, by reason his Mother Lilla Isha gouerned the old Kings house, vnderstoode of his fathers death, before it was noysed abroad, whereupon he presently went forth into his fathers campe, and tents, from whence he carried away all such Iewels and treasure as he found there. And after his fathers death, he caused himselfe in Fes to bee proclaimed King of Barbarie, as lawfull heyre of his deceased father. Lilla Iohora, mother to Muley Sheck, and Muley Boferes, seeing her eldest sonne in prison, and voide of all meanes to helpe himselfe at that instant, was not vnmindfull of her second sonne Boferes, whom the old King had left to gouerne Morruecos during his absence. To whom shee dispatched presently letters by one of the kings Eunuchs, who made such hast, that in foure dayes he came from Fes to his Tents, which were some two leagues from Morruecos, where he had lien all the Summer before to auoyd the infection of the plague, which had beene that Summer in Morruecos, and with him was his younger brother Muley Nassar, and his eldest brothers sonne Muley Abdela. Muley Boferes vnderstanding of his fathers death, presently entred Moruecos, and gat possession of the Alcasaua, his fathers house. Before the newes of his fathers death was noysed abroad, and generally knowne, fearing how the Alkeyds, and people of Morruecos

The Kings house.

ruecos might stand affected vnto him, and knowing that if he had once possession of the Alcasaua, & of his fathers treasure, he had the best part of the Kingdome. And the next day after his entrance, hee caused to bee published generally throw the whole Citie, the newes of his fathers death, and withall himselfe to be proclaimed king: Writing letters to the Vizeroy of Sus, to doe the like in Taradant, the chiefe Citie of that Kingdome, the which he accordingly performed.

Muley Nassar the fourth sonne of the deceased King, hauing beene all the Summer abroad with his brother Boferes; when now hee vnderstood of his fathers death, followed his brother a farre off, as though hee meant to haue entred Morruecos with him. But comming to the gates of the Citie, in companie with Muley Abdela his Nephew, being sonne to Muley Sheck, with whom hee was familiar, conferred with him about their flying into the Mountaines, perswading Muley Abdela that hee might no wayes put any trust in Boferes, since his father and he were the chiefest impediments, that hindered Boferes from claiming the Kingdome by course of iustice, his father Muley Sheck being the old Kings eldest sonne, and he the eldest sonne of his father: Besides, his father being in prison so neere Fes, where Muley Sidan was, it was to be doubted that Muley Sidan had alreadie gotten him into his power, and it might be, had made some agreement with him alreadie, to ioyne both against Muley Boferes: which if it should so fall out, would cause Boferes to deale more cruelly with him. But these perswasions moued not Abdela, who rather chose to enter the Citie, and follow his Vncle, on whose curtesie he would relie. Though Nassar fearing how Boferes would deale with him, with all speede fled into the Mountaines to the kindred of his mother, from whence after a few daies with some eight hundred, or a thousand of those people, whome he ioyned together, he passed into the plaines of Sus

Sus, sending to the Alkeyd in Taradant to proclaime him King, or else to suffer him quietly to depart. But the Alkeyd hauing alreadie proclaimed Muley Boferes, withstood him, and he hauing no meanes wherewith to pay his souldiers and people that he had gathered togither, was soone left of all, & so returned againe to his mothers kindred, and liued priuatly there about seuen Moneths, and then dyed of the plague, or as some reported, secretly poysoned, was brought to Morruecos, and there buryed.

Cap. VI.

The reuolt of *Alkeyd Hamet Monsore*. *Muley Sheck* prisoner, deliuered to *Boferes*. *Muley Sidan* rayseth forces against his bother *Boferes*. And the like doth *Muley Boferes* against *Sidan*.

But to returne to Fes and those parts: after the death of the old King (Sidan being now proclaimed king in Fes, Boferes in Morruecos, & Sus; & Muley Sheck prisoner in Mickanes, in the keeping of Bassa Iudar) the souldiers being abroad in their tents, without Fes gates, began to be in a mutenie, as well for fourteene Moneths pay, which the old King owed them, as also about their returne to Morruecos, where the most of them had left their wiues and children. To appease this mutenie, Muley Sidan sent out of Fes vnto them Alkeyd Hamet Monsore, their chiefe Commaunder in the olde Kings time, to promise them as well content in payment, as also a speedie returne to Morruecos with Muley Sidan himselfe. But Monsore in stead of pacifying, laboured to encrease their mutenous humours, and at last agreed with them, suddainly in the night to take vp their tents, and to march with him to Morruecos, alleadging vnto them both the

 vncertaintie

vncertaintie of Muley Sidans pay, and the small likelyhoode of any speedie iourney he meant to take to Moruecos. And being to passe within a little of Mickanes, where the Basha kept Muley Sheck prisoner, hee wrote vnto the said Basha to know his intent, whether hee would goe to Moruecos or no, with him. To whom the Basha came, and brought Muley Sheck with him, whom they brought along as prisoner to Moruecos, and deliuered him vp to his brother Boferes, who kept him close prisoner in his house some 4. or 5. moneths, vntill the comming of Muley Sidan against him in battaile, by this meanes thinking to haue established the whole kingdome to Muley Boferes: who now, besides the possession of the city of Moruecos and his Fathers treasure, had brought vnto him ẏ greatest part of his Fathers forces, & his elder brother put prisoner into his hands. Muley Sidan being thus deceiued by Monsore, and likewise by diuers other principall Alkeids (who had secretly departed from Fes, and left him) forthwith displaced one Mustefa a Renegado of his owne whome hee made a Basha, with two thousand shot, and some companyes of horses to Tedula, aswell to receiue from the Alarbies those duties which they alwayes pay vnto their King: as also to stoppe and returne to Fes, whomsoeuer he should finde flying from thence to Moruecos, keeping possession of that prouince for his vse. He made likewise great preparations both of horse and foote in Fes, to bee alwaies ready, to accompany himselfe in person if neede should so require, hauing with him in Fes of principall Alkeids, Azus cheefe counsellor to the late deceased King, and Lord ouer his Bitlemel: Bocrasia, Absadiks, and diuers others.

Treasurie.

Muley Boferes likewise in Moruecos, forslacked no time in making preparation to send forth against him, sending first Alcaide Gowic with some six hundred men to make prouision of corne and other victuals amongst the

the Alarbies, and after he had certaine news of Muley Sidans forces to be in Tedula, he sent out his Basha Iudar with fiue thousand shot choyse men, foure Peeces of Artillary, and certaine companies of horse to enter Tedula, and to giue battaile to Mustefa the Generall of Sidans forces, or perforce to driue him out of that country. At whose comming thither, Mustefa seeing himselfe no waies strong enough to encounter with Iudar, retyred backe againe with his armie out of Tedula: and Iudar destroyed the foundation of Sidania, (which Muley Sidan at his being in Tedula, had begunne to build vpon the riuer of Morbaie and called it Sidania, after his owne name) likewise wasted and destroyed the country thereabout, at least so many of the kindreds of the Alarbies as he knew to be friends to Muley Sidan, or those that would not acknowledge Boferes for King. Sidan vnderstanding what Iudar had done in Tedula, and likewise of the great preparations that his brother in Moruecos daily made to send out against him, forthwith put forth his tents, and ioyned together his whole forces, which were some eight or nyne Thousand shot, and some twelue Thousand horse, with two and twentie Peeces of Artillery, himselfe in person going along with them. And because he was altogether vnprouided of skilfull Gunners for his Ordinances, he procured from Salie out of certaine english men of warre, who at that instant were there, twoo english Gunners, to whome hee committed the charge of his Artillery, but by reason of much raine that had fallen, it being in the moneth of January 1604. the ground in many places was so soft, that they could not march with their Artillery so fast as neede required. So that his Artillery neuer came at the battaile, which was thought to be a chiefe cause of his ouerthrow.

Cap. VII.

Fokers sent to entreat of peace from *Muley Boferes* to *Sidan*. *Muley Sheck* set at libertie. The battaile betwixt *Muley Boferes* and *Muley Sidan*.

Fokers, are men of good life, which are onely giuen to peace.

WHilest these preparations were in hand on either side, Muley Boferes sent certaine Fokers held of great estimation amongst the Mores, to his brother Muley Sidan, to treate conditions of peace; howbeit, after their dispæding from Moruecos, he omitted no time and diligence in sending forth newe armies and fresh supplies, both of souldiers and prouision to Iudar Basha that was in Tedula, and vnderstanding for certaine that his brother Sidan was in the field in person (because hee himselfe had neuer bëene inured to trauell, and knowing it would be no small discouragement to his side, and encouragement to the other, that Sidan should be in perin the field, and no other his equall in bloud in his armie to withstand him) he concluded a colourable peace betwëene himselfe and his eldest brother Muley Sheck, whome vntill that time hee kept close prisoner in his house, agrëeing with him that he should go forth into his armie, and ioyne with Iudar to fight against Muley Sidan, whome if he ouerthrow in battaile, he should enioy the kingdome of Fes, and so much of those Easterne parts of Barbarie, as he enioyed in their Fathers time: On condition that at his enterance into Fes, hee should proclaime Muley Boferes King, and himselfe onely Vizeroy, & so should stil acknowledge his Gouernment there, as deriued from Boferes: And to the intent Muley Sheck should the better obseruе these conditions according to their agrëement, hee was to leaue his eldest sonne in pawne

pawne with Muley Boferes in Moruecos. On these plausible conditions, Muley Sheck was set at libertie, a happy turne for himselfe as he thought, who neuer looked for any better but perpetuall imprisonment with much misery. But the truth is Basha Iudar had secret aduertisement from his Master Boferes (yet not so secret, but it was knowne to Muley Sheck, and closely carryed of him by interception of letters betwirpt Moruecos and the campe in Tedula:) That he should abridge Muley Sheck of any commaund in the campe, or matter of counsell in ordering of the fight, onely shew him to the souldiers vnder his canopy, that the Fezes who were the strength of Sidans armie, might know Sheck was in the campe of Boferes, whome they loued in regard partly of his long abode amongst them, but especially of his great liberality, or rather prodigality, formerly shewed vnto them, which wrought much in their minds at the ensuing battaile: And withall the Basha had a speciall charge sent, and his Guard so to watch him, that (if he got the battaile) he should bring Muley Sheck in irons as safe a prisonner from the campe to Moruecos, as once hee had done from Mickanes. But this being discouered, Muley Sheck so shufled his game, that though Iudar wonne the field, Muley Sheck escaped vnto Fes, and was louingly entertainted of the citizens, proclaiming himselfe King of Barbarie. But returne we to the Fokers, treating about conditions of peace in Fes with Muley Sidan, who by intelligence vnderstode from Moruecos of the fresh supplies of souldiers, daily sent out by his brother to the Basha, whereby hee greatly suspected those offers of peace, to be but a deuise to prolonge the time whilest his whole forces were in a readines, and then sodenly to haue come vpon him vnawares before he should be prouided for him. And therefore hee returned the Fokers with denials of the offered conditions of peace, and himselfe thinking to take the opportunity and aduantage of ẏ time

time before either his brothers new forces should come to the *Basha*, or Muley Sheck his eldest brother be set at liberty. He caused with all diligence to be gotten together some two thousand Mules and horses, and vpon euery Mule to be set two souldiers with their furniture, and so (without any stay for the rehalling of tents, or carrying along of his Artillery with him) to bee with all hast possible sent and ioyned to the Almohalla of Alkeid Mustefa which lay hard by the riuer of Morbaie, in the sight of the Almohalla of *Basha* Iudar, the riuer onely betweene them: He himselfe likewise in person went along with some seauen or eight Thousand of his horsemen, thinking by this meanes to come with his best forces vpon *Basha* Iudar, before the *Basha* should expect him, or before ẏ cõming of Muley Sheck, who for his liberality and bounty in former times, was greatly beloued of all the souldiers both of Fes, and also of *Moruecos*. But this pollicy of his herein toke no place, for *Muley* Sheck after he was set at liberty, made such spẽdy iourneyes that he came to ẏ Almohalla of the *Basha*, before ẏ *Muley* Sidan had certain intelligence of his liberty, and yet he entered the Almohalla but on the Tuesday, the battaile being fought vpon the Fryday following. *Muley* Sidan vnderstanding for certaine that his eldest brother was come into the *Basha* his Almohalla, thought it no time for him to deferre giuing of battile, least it shold be knowne amongst his souldiers, (many of whome in former times had serued the sayd *Muley* Sheck,) And therefore on Fryday the first of January 1604. the forces of each side met and ioyned together, betwẽn whom there was no long fight, for vppon the discharging of foure Pẽces of Artillery, (which Iudar *Basha* had with him) some 3 or 4 times, a great part of the souldiers of *Muley* Sidan beganne to flye: except some choyce men which were in that part of the battaile where the *Muley* himselfe was: by reason of ẏ resolution of their Commaunder,

Almohalla, is a Campe.

maunder, continued somewhat longer, but in the end fled when as ẏ canopy ouer Muley Sidans head was shot down with a Piece of Ordinance. At which mischance, ẏ not before, the Muley himselfe began to leaue the field, who in the managing of this battaile was some thing to be blamed, for as he had vsed the celerity of a wise Generall, comming with all spẽd to Mustefa after he heard Muley Sheck should be set at liberty, setting two souldiers vpon euery Mule, and euery horseman for the spẽdier march, to take a souldier with his Piece vp behinde him, being come to his Campe an houre before day, hee should not haue delayed two howers and more the present onset, gazing in his enemies face, and giuing them time to ready themselues to fight, whome otherwise he might haue taken at the disperview, and his Fezzes whome he halfe mistrusted, no premeditation to reuolte or runne away. On Muley Shecks side few were slaine, and of Muley Sidans side the greatest number was some fire hundred men or thereabout, neither was it euer thought that the battaile would bee sore or endure long, but that the one side would presently flye.

First, for that they were all Mores of one country, and one religion: and howsoeuer the Kings might be affected one to the other, yet betwẽn the cominalty of each side was no hatred onely for their paye, came into the field to fight one against an other.

Secondly, by reason of the olde Kings death in Fes, there was almost no Alkeide of Muley Shecks side, but had either his brother, Sonne, or chiefest friend on the other side, as Alkeid Mumen Bocrasia was a chẽfe Commaunder on Muley Sidans side: and his brother Alkeid Gowie of the like Commaund on the other side. Alkeid Absadok was chiefe counsellor with Muley Sidan; his brother was the like with Muley Boferes, to whome also was sworne Alkeid Absadocks Son: Alkeid Hamet Monsore was on Muley Boferes side, and

his

his brother Alkeid Ally Monsore on the other side: and so of diuers others.

Cap. VIII.

¶ *Sidans* Iustice done vppon the *Larbees* for robbing. His flight after the battaile lost, to *Trimasine*.

THE three brethren thus striuing for the golden Ball of Soueraignty, iustice was trodden downe. The Larbees robbed one an other, the strongest carrying away all. Quarrels betwixt Families and Tribes, which durst not be talked of in old Muley Hamts time, came to be decided with the Sword. After this battaile, alwayes were stopped with robbers, no trading from the Porte Townes to Moruecos, without great strength of men. Muley Boferes (who had the impertall seate) was neither so fit for action, or to do iustice, as Muley Sidan who had lost the day. And that the kindred called Weled Entid well knew, which presuming vpon the soft nature of *Boferes*, and their owne strength which consisted of Fifteene Thousand horse, forraged vp to Moruecos gates, fore-closed all passages for trauellers, making Marchants goods their prises: Whereas an exemplary punishment executed vppon them for their robbing in Fes by Muley Sidan, whilest hee raigned there, made them thinke the countrey to hot: For Sidan commaunded Alkeid German with Twoo Thousand souldiers in hostile manner to fall vpon the next Dwarre of tents belonging to that Tribe, to burne Man, Woman, Childe, Kyne, Sheepe, and whatsoeuer belonged to them, not to spare it vppon his owne life from Fire and Sword, which fully executed and so bloudily, that Muley Sidan sighed hearing the true

Dwar, is a towne of tents.

true report, yet it made Fes the peaceablest part in *Barbarie*. But returne we to Sidans fortunes after he lost the field, hauing the ouerthrowe, retyred backe to Fes, and forthwith was Alkeid Azus (the onely man in the latter daies of the old King, fauoured by the whole countrey) dispaced towards Moruecos to treate of a peace, and himselfe beganne to make head againe to resist such forces as should follow him, but before hee could bring his forces together againe, newes was brought vnto him that his brother Muley Sheck was neare at hand with certaine companies of Horsemen, and that the whole Almohalla of the *Basha* was not farre behinde. So that then hee was rather to consider of, and to prouide for his escaping by flight, then any wayes to resist: and hauing before put some Fyne Hundred Thousand Duckets in Allarocha, for the which money he had sent one of his Alkeids after his returne from the battaile; he thought it is his best course to passe that waye, and to take that money along with him, but he was followed so hardly by Alkeid Abdela Wahad, and Alkeid Vmsoud Vmbilie, *Boferes* seruants, that hee was forced to flye directly towards Trimasine, and to leaue that treasure behinde him which was taken by his brother Muley Sheck.

In these his frowning fortunes, the most of his Alkeids left him, and amongst others *Mumine Bocrasia* flying to *Moruecos*, in whome hee put no small trust: and more then the seruants of his house, he had no man of accompt but forsoke him, onely Alkeid Absadik, Hado Tabid, and *Mustepha*; the twoo latter of them being his houshould seruants, and belonging to him in his Fathers time, left him not in his aduersitie: So that any Alkeid of the Cassas or Castes in *Barbarie*, hee had no more then Absadicke, who rather then he would leaue him (although allured by the perswasions of his brother Alkeide Abdela Wahad, and entreated by the

 teares

teares of his Sonne to returne, both of them then beeing in the pursuite of *Muley* Sidan, and in a playne ouertoke the sayde Absadocke, yet hee left his house and children at the mercie of *Muley Boferes* his Maister and enemie. The Alkeids who followed in pursuite of *Muley* Sidan, followed him so hard, that besides the treasure of Allarocha, they likewise toke much of the *Muleys* treasure that hee carryed along with him, although with that small companye of Horses, which were no more then Twentye Horsemen or thereabout, hee returned many times, and fought with those who pursued him, in person beeing still one of the foremost in those skirmishes, vntil Alkeide Vmbilie who persued him, admiring his resolution, and pittying his miserable estate, requested his Maiestie to keepe on his way and saue himselfe by flight, he not purposing to persue him any further. And so the *Muley* in this miserable estate forsaken almost of all, kept on his way to *Trimasine* a towne bordering vpon the Turkes, in the frontiers of the kingdome of Argiers: and the Alkeids who pursued him, returned againe to Fes.

Cap. IX.

Muley Sheck proclaimeth himselfe King in *Fes*. *Sidan* goeth to *Tafilet*, from thence into *Sus*. A skirmish wherein *Mumine Bocrasia* is slaine. Peace concluded between *Muley Boferes*, and *Muley Sidan*.

AFTER *Muley* Sidans flight, in this manner *Muley* Sheck entred Fes, where he was ioyfully receaued of them, proclaymed himselfe King, and not gouernour vnder his brother *Boferes*. And it being in the time of Rummadan, all the Almohallas of *Moruecos* returned home against the

Rummadan, is Lent.

the Pascua frew whence after the celebration of the feast, they were sent forth to all parts of the countrie against the Larbies: among whome were as great ciuile wars as among ye brethren, for in this time of so many kings, they would acknowledge none, or pay duty to any of the three brethren. Whereupon Hamet Monsore with three Thousand souldiers, was sent into Sus in the moneth of Aprill 1604. but his men dying of the plague (which was very hot at that time) and thereby the Larbies little regarding his power, would bring him no victuals, so that with remainder of his men, hee was constrayned to returne towardes Moruecos. Diuerse other Almohallas were sent abroad into severall parts of the countrey, but in the beginning of June, newes comming of Muley Sidans returne from Trimasine to Tafilet, they were all sent for by Boferes to returne to Moruecos, and bee ioyned together the second time against Muley Sidan: who having some fewe moneths liued about Trimasine with some fiftie souldiers, went towards Tafilet, about which part liued the Cassa or casse of Alkaid Absadok (who was master of the hawkes to Muley Hamet) and brought to Sidan of his casse some twelue hundred Horses, with which force he entered Tafilet: The Alkeid of *Muley Boferes* fling to Dara or Draw with his souldiers. In Tafilet Muley Sidan stayed some foortye dates, where he vnderstood perfectly of the estate of Sus, and had letters from diuers of his welwillers there: vnderstanding of Alkeid Hamet Monsores departure from thence: And that the Shebanites which is the greatest Cast in all *Barbarie* and the Casse or Cast of the Muleys mother, would not acknowledge *Boferes* for King, and likewise, how most of all the Casts in Sus desired his comming thither: Whereupon he prepared what forces hee could there get, to goe into Sus. *Muley Boferes* vpon the first newes of his brothers comming to Tafilet, called in all his Almohallas, and ioyning some foure

Thousand shotte of them besides horse, sent them from Moruecos to Dara vnder the Commaund of his Sonne Muley Abdelmelech, with whome went diuers principall Alkeids; as Alkeid Gowie, Vmbilie, & Mumine Bocrasia, who in the first battaile of Muley Sidan was a principall man of commaund on his side, and after his ouerthrow fled from him to Moruecos, with diuers others. The chiefe intent of these forces was to stop the passages from thence to Sus, which Muley Sidan perceiuing before the comming of their whole forces, he passed by Alcatouy, where ye horsemen on each side skirmished, the footmen not being able to come vp, and some slaine of either side, but no man of account saue onely Alkeid Mumine Bocrasia, who as some reported dyed with thirst, being ouerheated (the battaile being fought in the middest of July) or as others reported being wounded, and returning to his tent, calling for water, after hee had drunke it presently dyed, whose death was little lamented or pittyed of the Mores, they saying he was iustly rewarded for being a traitour to Muley Sidan his Master, who was not onely contented to leaue him in his misfortunes, and to flye to his brother, but also to goe forth into the field against him.

Muley Sidans forces were so small, that he was not able to match in strength the forces of his enemies, and therefore was constrayned to passe into Sus by the waye of the Sahara, and durst not passe by Draw: In which Sands for want of water, both he & his whole company had almost perished, and after much miserey indured in that iourney, he arriued at Aca, where Sidie Abdela Imbark the great Foker dwelleth, the friendshippe of whome obtained, he knewe that all his brothers forces could not dispossesse him of the Kingdome of Sus, in such great reuerence is that church man held in those partes, that the people will obey none, but whome hee commaundeth them.

Sahara, the countrey or desert of *Sands*.

He

He being come thither, the Foker by letters to Muley Boferes then at Moruecos, procured that there might be a treatie of peace betwæn the two brethren: Whereupon in August following An. 1604. Alkeid Azus was sent to Muley Sidan to Aca, where by the endeuours of the said Alkaid and the Foker, a peace was concluded, betwéene Muley Boferes and his brother Muley Sidan, this to enioy the Kingdome of Sus, and the other the residue of the Empire, whereupon Sidan peaceably entered Taradant the chiefe Citie in that kingdome: vppon whose entrance thither, Sus which in all former times had bèen the most vnquiet and rebellious part of all Barbarie, through his execution of iustice, became the onely peaceable and well gouerned countrie of that kingdome, all other parts of Barbarie, that were vnder the gouernment and belonging to the other two brethren, as then remaining very vnquiet, and full of all tumults: Neither was his gouernment any way to bee misliked, but that scarce setled, he charged the country with greater impositions then his Father euer demaunded, insomuch as Sedie Abdela Imbark, who was the onely man that first brought him thither, forsooke his courses: And the Montaniers of Atlas being good souldiers, excellent shot, and their dwelling by nature defencible, finding his yoke to heauie, the lesse regarded him or his power, which humor of theirs was nourished by secret practises of Boferes, lothe that Sidan should either grow great in friends, or treasure. But the inhabitants of the plains and lower regions felt the smart of his rodde, knowing their throats lay at his mercey, when as the Montaniers defended themselues with open armes, and oftentimes gaue the new king his hands full.

Cap. X.

Abdela Muley Sheck's Sonne, escapeth from *Boferes. Sidan* is sent for, to go in battaile against *Muley Sheck*: he refuseth. *Abdelmelech Boferes* sonne goeth; His bad successe.

THE peace concluded betwixt Boferes and Sidan, by the meanes of Abdela Imbark, and Azus, the wisest Counsellor that Barbarie hath: we will leaue Sidan at Sus, seeking his owne ende once more to become Maister of Morruecos, and returne to Boferes, who was troubled which waye to contriue the regaining of Muley Sheck: who like a bird be had broken cage and was flowne to Fes, making a fair pretence to gouerne but as Vizeroy, yet secretlie practised w̃ forrain states, either to make thē his friends whereunto he might flee, if Muley Boferes by force should driue him out of Fes, or rather then he would lose suting in Affrike, determined to bring in forraine power, for his ayde. Wherefore Boferes fearing a christian frome which might baile Bullets, was carefull to keepe Abdela, Muley Sheckes eldest Sonne the safer to keepe the Father farer from doing mischiefe. But it happened the plague was sharpe in Moruecos, therefore Boferes sent his sonne Muley Abdelmelch some fiue miles forth of Moruecos with his tents, and Muley Sheck's Sonne with him, but either his keepers were negligent and corrupted, or else young Abdela too wilie, for one night he made escape out of the campe, and hauing horses ready layd, poasted to his Father at Fes. This Gallant being at

at liberty, sought all meanes to defend his title, being the eldest brothers sonne: his stirring spirit and youthfull hope drue all the minds of the Fezzes vnto him: inmuch as Muley Boferes fore afflicted with his escape, but more with the newes of his preparations, dispeded Azus vnto Muley Sidan then in Sus, with request hee would go personally to battaile against Sheck and Abdela his sonne: Muley Sidan well entertained this message, and with all conuenient spede drawing his owne forces together, came within halfe a daies iourney of Morruecos, there pitching his tents, but not determining to hazard his fortune, or truste the price of his owne head vnder his brothers hands, yet daily hee sent letters by his seruants of great credit, wherein hee was willing to vndertake the charge of warre against Abdela, so that he might make choyce of Captains and Commenders, and such proportion of souldiers as he thought fit, to vndergo an action of such import. This proposition was neither liked of Boferes or his counsell, yet making faire weather to Mus Sidan, letters passed from him dated of great loue farced with many complements, much misliking his brothers mistrust, not daring to ieopard his person within Moruecos.

Muley Sidan meaning to prowe what correspondency his Brother Boferes heart caryed with his hand, framed a letter which was sent as from the chiefest man in those Mountaine countries of Atlas, to Muley Boferes, full of dutie and seruices, offering withall to send him Sidans head, who was encamped within his countrey at the foote of the hilles. Answere to this letter was returned with great thankes, and a large reward of gold promised, if a busnesse of that high and important seruice would bee performed. When Sidan by this had construed his brothers meaning, he rayled campe, went to Tafilet, and remained in the country of Dara, gathering in of money and men, after twoo monethes spent

with

with his brother to no effect at all. Boferes seeing Sidan departed, and destitute of his helpe for Fes, committed his campe to Abdelmelech his owne Sonne, who was to be aduised by the counsels of Basha Iudar, Alkeyd Hamet Monsore, Sedy Gowy, and Alkeyd Bokerse (thorow whose hands passed all bustines of Christian Marchants, so well dispatched and so good regard thereof taken, that hee was well liked of euerie man for his good dealing.) This campe being come within a dayes iourney of Fes, which is twentie dayes march from Morruecos, there the Souldiers fell to a mutenie, and three thousand of them reuolted vnto Sheck, crying openly, Long live Muley Sheck. Hereupon Abdelmelech called a counsell of warre, wherein it was concluded, though their number were twise as many, to returne without blow giuen backe to Morruecos, perceyuing indeed their souldiers hearts quite alienated from them.

Cap. XI.

Sir *Anthonie Sherleys* Ambassage from the Emperour of Germanie to *Muley Boferes*, performed. *Anno Dom.* 1605.

About this time being the beginning of October, arriued at Saphia Sir Anthonie Sherley, as Ambassador from the Emperour of Germanie, to the King of Morruecos: his attendace was better then a priuate man, though somewhat wanting of the person frõ whom he was sent few of note were in his companie, being in all about thirteene persons, of euerie Christian language one, because hee would bee fitted for interpretation of tongues. Amongst these was Sir Edwin Rich, whose behauiour was good and well spoken of in euerie place were

were he came, not straynng his credite to borrow money, but well prouided to serue his own turne, answering to his birth, state, and disbursements for the time. Sir Anthonie then taking the title of Ambassadour, during foure Moneths abode in Saphia, kept open house, inuited all Christian Marchants daily, both to dinner and supper: to supplie his owne turne for money, he got credite of Iewes to take vp money, and pay them in Morruecos, but at excessiue rate, almost fifte for a hundred. he bought likewise of an English Marchants factor being at dinner with him, at two or three words, a ship of a hundred fifte Tunne, with all her lading being Wheat, paying him in hand two thousand ounces, and if he were not payed the rest of his money, within tenne dayes after his arriuall in Morruecos, then the buier to lose his earnest. But before hee went vp, Abdelmelech returning from Fes, by reason of his soldiers treason, the King of Fes marched towardes Morruecos some foure dayes iourney, and there gaue siege vnto a port towne called Sally, and toke it, but the Castle he could not win. So the Alkeyd of the Castle wrote to Muley Boferes, that though the towne were lost, the Castle hee woulde keepe for him, if he sent three hundred quarters of corne to victaile his men, and a fresh supplie of fifte souldiers. Boferes loath to lose the place, and hearing Sir Anthonie had bought a Ship of corne, writ to Saphie, and willed him to send his Shippe to Sallie, and there to vnlade her corne for the reliefe of the Castellan, and his soldiers. Sir Anthonie, willing to doe the King a fauorr, sent for the Captaine and Marchant of the Shippe, willed them to goe for Sally, and paying them for three hundren quarters, dealt so that thither they went, but the Castell being yeelded before they came, the Captaine and Marchant landed neither men, nor corne, but returned to Saphie.

By this time were sent for the conduct of the Em-

bassador

bassador five hundred men, under the commaund of two Alkeyds: unto every souldier Sir Anthonie gaue a Turbith as a Liuery of his loue, which made them respect & honour him exceedingly, insomuch as one of the two Alkeyds, not hastning to conduct the Embassador vp to Morruecos, but to prouide himselfe of corne, it being exceeding deare at Morruecos, Sir Anthonie desirous to set forward, and the Souldiers willing to pleasure him, fell to mutenie, in regard of the Alkeyds slacknesse, killing two of his men to hasten their maister forwarde. After his foure Moneths abode in Saphie, wherein his bountie was extraordinarie, not to his Country men onely, but to Flemish, French and Spanish, admired of his souldiers, hee was receiued into Morruecos with great state, hauing by the way, as also during his abode in Saphie, diuerse letters from the King, extolling his honourable endeuours, and approued baliantnesse in his farre aduentures both by sea and land, not omitting any Courtship to winne his loue, or make him doubt his welcome.

After two dayes stay in the Citie, the King made preparation for his entertainment at Court, whither he went, suting his followers as well as the shortnesse of time could suffer, and his credite with the Christian Marchants could afford, which was good, for two Spaniards were so rapt with admiration of his worth, and by his speeches allured with so strange hope, that they fell in emulation, whether should doe him more seruices, or helpe him to more money: reasonably attended, he rode to Court, not lighting from his horse, where the Kings Sonnes vsually doe, but rode thorow the Mushward, (which is the Kings great Hall, wherein most of his Lords, Gentlemen, and chiefe sort of people doe attend, when they come to Court) which none but the King himselfe doth. Being come into the Kings presence, his Letters of credite were receyued, with great shewe of kindnesse,

kindnesse, and himselfe entertained with all gracious respect, not onely at the Kings hands, but of the principallest men in office or fauour about the Court, and so for that time was dismissed, the chiefest men attending him backe to the place where he tooke horse. Some fiue dayes after, Sir Anthonie Sherley comming to audience, and thinking to haue ridden in as he did before, a chaine was hung crosse the entrance of the Mushward, which he perceyuing onely done to hinder his passage, would not alight from his horse, but returned backe verie discontented. This being certified to Boferes, presently three of his chiefest Alkeyds were sent to qualifie the matter. But Sir Anthonie tooke the disgrace not as his owne, but his whose person he represented, telling the Alkeyds, his maister the Emperour, was able & would requite the iniury, neither did he feare, though now within the power of Boferes, knowing the greatnesse of him in whose seruice hee was imployed, so farre surpassing the King of Morruecos, as maugre the proudest he would be fetched from thence, and bee fully renenged of the least iniurie done vnto him. The three Alkeyds layde the blame vpon the Kings Porter, offering Sir Anthonie the Porters head if he would haue it, so spending an houre to pacifie his choller, and bring him backe, the Porter before his face was sore beaten and imprisoned, neither euer after was he hindered of riding thorow the Mushward.

During his abode in Morruecos, which was fiue moneths, Boferes and he had diuerse priuate conferences, as it was generally thought, which was to keepe him in the Kingdome against his two brethren, Sheck and Sidan; as also to giue the great Turke a blow to driue him out of Argiers and Tunes. From Morruecos Sir Anthonie departed with great content to himselfe, and good liking of Boferes, of whom he bought two Portingall Gentlemen for a hundred and fiftie thousand ounces, which amounteth to some ten thousand pound sterling. These

 two

two had beene captiues in Morruecos almost 16. yeares, the one, Sonne to the Viceroy of the East Indies, the other of a noble house in Portingal. The first had his resgat thrise sent for to ransom him out of the East Indies, but twise it was taken by the English, once by Flemings during our late warres with them: the other, his brethren driue him of for his resgat, either to saue so much money, or not able to pay so great a fine. To accompanie him from the Court to Saphie was sent one of the Kings Gentlemen Vshers, to whom at his parting he threw him his Hat which hee wore, from his head, with a Iewell of great value, rewarding largely all the Vshers followers. For his guard (the wayes being then very daungerous) was sent downe with him, foure hundred shot, vnder the commaund of Alkeyd Abdela Sinko, a Portingall renegado, (which is a Christian turned Moore.) This man, whether by perswasion, or voluntarily, desiring to see his native Countrey, in the night gat aboard of the Ship sir Edwin Rich was in, not sir Anthonies, the Ship presently weying anchor made saile for Spaine, but the other remaining with sir Anthonie in the harbour.

This dealing was taken in ill part, insomuch that fiue of his men being sent to shore for certaine prouision which they lacked, were clapped vp in prison, and sent in chaines to Morruecos, but afterward released. Sir Anthonie writing to the King, both to cleare himselfe of the fact, and desiring remedie for these his new sustained grieuances, set a good shew vpon the matter, stayd foure dayes after the other Ship which had carried away the Alkeyd, and would haue tarried vntill hee had his fiue men againe, but that he was written vnto to bee gone from an especiall friend a shore, aduising him he did not well to ride so long in the port, diuers Flemish-men of warre being abroad, and if any should chaunce to come in there, as seldome it is without, they finding these two Gentlemen

Gentlemen as prize would sease vppon them, and then was there lost Thirtie Fiue Thousand ounces, which a Marchants Factor had lent Sir Anthonie Sherley to cleare him out of the country, for which the Factor had the two Portugales bound to pay this debt at their arriuall in Lisbon. Vpon this aduertisement hee departed, and the next day Boferes sent him a letter, to cleare his men. And so I returne to the Ile of my continued historie.

Cap. XII.

Muley Abdela goeth in person against *Muley Boferes*; drieth him out of *Morruecos*; Putteth to death *Basha Iudar*, and other Noble men.

Vley Sheck, putting his Sonne Abdela forward to the whole commaund of the armie, himselfe meaning to saue one, kept in Allarocha three Italian Ships, purposing if matters prospered not well, with treasure sufficient to go to Florence: but the battaile not fought, his determination altered, for hee presently seized all strangers ships which came either to Laratch, Salie, or other parts, as also some Marchants ships of Fes, robbing them of their goods, making the Marriners land their Pieces, and all the men either to serue him, or else to haue the pron ginen them. Hereby he fitted himselfe of Captaines and souldiers being English, French, and Dutch, with 27. Peces of Ordinance and shot thereunto sufficient. And so fired the minde of his Sonne Abdela, with hope of winning Morruecos (being of himselfe drunken with the ambitious desire of a Kingdome) that Abdela about the latter end of Nouember 1606. marched

marched to Moruecos with his troupes being some ten Thousand horse and foote, besides his christian Parriners, whose helpe wonne him the field, fought some five myles southeast from Moruecos, on the eight of December 1606, Sheck bore his Sonne company no farther then Salie, from whence three houres riding is a riuer called Mamora, into which bay the Italian Shippes put in: Sheck went thither, and hard by the Shippes vppon the shoare pitched his Tent wherein he lay, part of his treasure being shipped, himselfe determining there to stay, and expect the euent of his Sonne, if it passed well with him, then Affricke should hold him, otherwise to visite the great Duke of Thuscane, on whose courtesie he much rested. But the christian Gunners so well obserued their times of shooting and placing their Ordinance, as they gotte Abdela the field, hoping thereby to haue obtained both libertie, and pillage, of which most of them poore men fayled, as afterward you shall read.

When Sheck heard Abdela had gotte Moruecos, hee grew careles to send prouision or supplie the wants of his three Italian Shippes, wherefore they set saile from Mamora homewards, taking such treasure for their pay as were in their custodies. Boferes lost in this battaile about Six Hundred men, fled into the Citie to saue his treasure and his women, but for feare of being surprised, durst not tarry to take his treasure away with him, but in all hast poasted toward the Mountaines, willing the Alkeids and chiefest men of his court to bring it after him, with the rich Sword, the like whereof is not in the world: committing also to their conduct his daughter, and the chiefest of his women, amongst whome was the wife of Ben Wash the Kings Marchant. At the entrie of the hilles a kindred of the Larbies being five hundred horsemen, seized vppon these people, pillaged their cariages, rifled and dishonoured the women, not sparing Boferes Daughter, (whome Abdela determined to haue

haue married, but hearing diuers Mores to haue lyen with her, & also ý shée was suspected to haue liued in incest with her father; after his enterance into Moruecos, he neuer enquired farther after her. The Alkeids being well mounted by the swiftnesse of their Horses, returned backe to Moruecos, and there tooke sanctuarye. Abdela vppon their submission promised them pardon, on whose Princelie word (they relying) came forth, the Foker of the place presenting them: But Muley Abdela, whether incited by enuious counsell, or on his owne bloody minde, putteth them so secretly to death, that sending all their heads in one sacke to Fes, for a present to his Father, Their deaths was not fullie known in the Citie of Moruecos, before their heads were set vppon Fes gates. Here was the end of Basha Iudar a great souldier in olde Hamets time, a faithfull Commaunder during his life to Boferes, accompanyed with Sedy Gowie, Alkeid Azas his Sonne, Alkeid Moden the Cassemie, and some foure great men more.

Cap. XIII.

Muley Sidan commeth against *Muley Abdela*; getteth *Moruecos* from him; killeth Eight Thousand of his men; and vpon colde blood causeth 3000. Thousand *Fezees* to bee slaine, yeelding vppon good composition.

His tyranny of Abdela shewed vppon these valiant and woorthy men; and the spoyle which the Fezees had made as well in robbing the Alkeids houses, as in rifling the Citizens goods, and committing al outrages which follow war,

causes

caused many flie to Muley Sidan, and the rest which remained in Moruecos grewe discontented, so that the Sunne-shine of Abdelas happines scarse lasted two moneths: for Sidan resting in the halfe way betwen Moruecos and Fes, taking opportunity of this vprore of the Townsemen, marched toward Moruecos on the North side of the Towne, determining to giue present battaile, hearing by the scowts, that Muley Abdela his campe was looged in the great Garden or Orchard called the Almowetto, being some two English myles about. The first night of Sidans approach, the prisoners were released and prisons broken open, so that these men getting liberty, ran halfe mad vp and downe the Cittie, crying long liue Sidan, which troubled the citizens not a little: And in this vprore, Sidans faction let into the Citie (at a secret gate) many of his souldiers, which made a sally vpon the regiment of Zalee, meaning to haue surprised Abdelas campe, but himselfe comming to the rescue with two Thousand men, continued a hotte skirmish against the Sidanians, in which the christians fought valiantly to recouer their Peeces of Artillery which were lost, vntill the Sidanians were forced to retyre. The nert day being the 25 of April *Stilo nouo*, Abdela remoued towards Muley Sidan who was encamped on the North side of the Citie, not daring to come on the south side, for feare of the shot which galled his men from the battlements of the Kings house. Therefore he hearing of Abdelas remoue and intending to venture his fortune vpon a present battaile, set forward to mete him with a regiment of his best horse: Abdela perceiuing this caused his Canoniers to march forwards which could but place fiue Peeces of their Artillery in a rest, because the Orchards and Gardens made the passages very narrowe and straight, where as the armies should mete: Sidans horsemen gaue a very gallant charge, but the Canoniers made them retyre: Which Abdelas horse-

men

men perceiuing, being encouraged, and too eager of the chase, some Thousand Horse galloped before their own Ordinance, and followed their enemis close to Sidans campe, their Peeces of Artillary being drawne after them. Muley Sidan well knowing the aduantage of the place, seeing his enemies deprieued of the benefit of their great Ordinance, which he most feared, encouraged his men to keepe their ground, and bringing with his owne person fresh supplies to second them, gaue his aduersaries the Abdelians so hotte a charge, that they were faine to retire in great disorder, vpon the mouths of their owne Artillary. This dis-array perceiued by the Christian Gunners, it put them in minde to discharge vpon their owne men the Abdelians, holding it better to kill Fiue or Sixe Hundred of their owne side, then to lose the battaile. But the More, who was Captaine ouer the Canoniers and other Commaunders, would not suffer it: Wherefore the Sidanians following in good order, and very close, fell to the execution with their swords, surprised the Artillery, and slew the men. The slaughter continued some foure houres, betwixt seauen or eight Thousand killed, and fewe to speake on left aliue, for what the souldiers spared, the Citizens in reuenge of their disorders, pillages, and villanies done to their women, bereaued them of their liues, who being dead were not suffered to be buried, but lay aboue the ground as a prey to the dogges and fowles of the ayre. Heauie likewise was the Conquerors hand vpon the Christians which toke Abdelas part, most of them for their fiue moneths seruice to Abdela, were either slaine in the fury of battaile, or after had his throat cut. And this was the ende of them, who had liued in the streights of Gibraltar and the Mediterranean Sea, not as Marchants by honest trading, but hauing committed spoyle vpon diuers Seafaring men, felt the bloody hande of a barbarous Nation, (as a deserued punishment sent

from

from God) to execute iustice for their manifold committed wrongs and outrages.

This battaile being lost with the greatest bloodshed that any hath bèen since these warres beganne, Muley Abdela fledde to Fes, a Hundred persons of his whole armie not left alive to beare him company: And Sidan Maister of the field, entered the Citie of Morruecos, having another taske to take in hand ere hée could settle himselfe quietly in his owne nest. For the Kings house being Castle wise builded, and seuered from the Citty with a defencible and a stronge wall, lacking no kind of munition for the defence thereof, had within it, besides souldeirs of Morruecos, three Thousand Fezees who were not at the last battaile, but left there to guard the place for Abdela.

These presuming on their owne valour and strength of the place, denyed to render it vppon any tearmes to Sidan, though they were sollicited, during the space of two dayes, by all faire meanes thereunto: Sidan bringing his Artillary to the walles, yet delayed as loath to deface a building so strong, costly, and beautifull; So that in the meane time a Captaine whose house ioyned to the wall, by stealth with Fine Hundred men, scaled and wonne the top of the wall, crying, victory for Muley Sidan, which so amazed the souldiers within, thinking the forces which were entered farre greater then they were, without more adoe or offering to resist, they tooke Sanctuary in the great Church belonging to the Kings house, every man with his Pèce and furniture about him.

Muley Sidan vpon this, sent Basha Seleman, willing them to deliuer vp their Armes, with promise they should be pardoned, which presently they did, yèelding and deliuering both swords and peeces. Thus disarmed, they sely soules came forth, when presently after, message came from the King to butcher and cut the throates of them

them all, which was executed. A pittifull matter in my iudgement, so many men yeelding vpon good composition, after furie of battaile, vpon cold bloud to be made so pittifull a spectacle: it was bootlesse for them to alledge either law or reason in defence of their liues, such is the miserie & slauerie of that people, whose goods and liues lieth alwayes in the will of the King, either to saue, or destroy at his pleasure. Some colour Sidan had for his tyrannie, thinking these Fezees would neuer be wonne wholy to be his, but vpon fit time, and euerie little occasion reuolt from him: Secondly, he ment to requite Abdela *lege Talionis*, for putting so many commaunders to death, prizing euerie one of their liues, worth three hundred common souldiers.

Cap. XIIII.

Sidan sendeth great preparations against *Abdela*: who after composition, murdereth verie neare three thousand Sidanians. *Sidans* bloodie decree against the Shraceis for their offence.

Now is Sidan setled in Morruecos but scarce secure, for the chiefest men in the Citie wished an alteration, because their King to get their money and wealth to maintaine his owne estate, began to picke quarrels with them, making some who began to speake and repine at his doings, lose their heads, *Quoniam Canis mortuus non latrat*. The common people whose naturall condition is alwayes to desire nouelties, wished for a newe King, feeling his oppression, and the famine whereof many dyed, grewe careless of peace, thinking euerie change would bring a remedie, when indeed it was like the incision of an vnskilful Surgion, not curing the maladie, but making the wound wider, gangrend, and incurable

curable. Sidan purposing to purge this malecontented humour of the Communaltie, raised an armie of twelue thousand foote, and five thousand horse, determining to take Fes. The chiefe men of commaund ouer this armie, were these, Bashia Musheta, Alkeyd Hamet Benbreham, Alkeyd Ally Tahila, Alkeyd Gago, and Alkeyd Hadoc Tobib, with diuers others: Muley Sidan not going in person with this armie, but in his absence Morruecos the seate of the Empire should reuolt. Muley Sheck hearing these newes, went to Allarocha, there tooke a great Flemish Ship from the Marchant, with all the goods in her, therein shipping his treasure, determining to run away, if his Sonne Abdela should lose Fes. Abdela omitted no time to gather new forces, so that in small time hee thought himselfe sufficient to mete the Sidanians in open field, and so hee did neare to Mickanes, where the people on Sidans part, missing their King in the field, or any one of the blood royall, refused to fight, and in stead of striking, fell to parley: That if Abdela would pardon them, they would yeeld, and so they did, yet most of them ranne away, except three thousand Morruekyns, who presuming vpon Abdelas gentle nature, stayd with him, hoping kind entertainment into his pay, in stead whereof, Muley Abdela commaunded all their throats to bee cut, graunting them onely this fauour: first to bee stripped for sowing their cloathes.

Thus we may see, merciless Sidan butcher poore soules at Morruecos, pittiless Abdela murder these vnfortunate slaues at Mickanes, both verifying the old proverbe, *Quicquid delirant Reges, plectuntur Achiui*. In this battaile were taken betwixt thirtie and fortie English men, who serued Muley Sidan as Canoniers, yet not any of that companie which serued Abdela at Morruecos when he lost the Citie and field, but other voluntaries, part of these fledde with the bodie of the armie backe to Morruecos, part were taken, whome Abdela spared, as well

well in regarde of former seruices the Nation had done him, as also for the present vse hee was to employ them in. This expedition of Sidans comming to so vnlooked a disaster, made him send forth his Commanders with diuers companies, to the Alarbies, for freshe supplie of men and treasure: amongst which as chiefe was dispatched Bashia Seleman master of the old Kings horse for Tafilet, there to gouerne the countrey, carrying with him some sixteene hundred shot, of which five hundred were Shracies, people of the King of Chaus, or Coucoes country, who hath alwayes warrs with Algers or Argiers. These Shraccis were borne in the mountaines of Atlas, being of a fierce and bloodie nature, not respecting the Turkes might or gouernment, no more then the Mountaniers of Morruecos, will acknowledge the soueraintie of the Barbarian. Some twelue hundred of these had Sidan in his pay, halfe part whereof he kept at Morruecos, the other was sent with Seleman. These amongst themselues fell into a mutenie, neither for want of pay or ill vsage, but in desire to doe a mischiefe, by force cut off the Bashas head, carrying it with them as a Trophie of their victorie, and a fit present to winne Abdelas fauour, who was then at Fes, whither they went for intertainment. Sidan herewith moued made proclamation, that for three Moneths what Shracce soeuer, souldier, or any other, were to bee found in Morruecos, or else where in his Dominions, should be put to the sworde, and to haue it better and more fully executed, it was proclaimed that the man-killer should haue the goodes of the Shracce so killed. Many rich men of this Nation or kindred resiant in Morruecos, felt the force of the sworde, for the follie and foule fault of their tribe: such as could get packing, ran away, others of the better sort, their friends hid them in their houses, vntill Sidan feared with newes of Abdelas comming towards him proclaimed generall pardon for the remainder left aliue, and free passage of trading or com-

commerce for any Shracee which would venture to Morueccos, yet few durst come vpon these goodly termes; or those who lay hid in Morueccos, if they were worth any thing, shew themselues in publique, for feare this were a pretence to bring the residue vnto the halter. Those Shracees who were sole causers of this massacre, beeing with Abdela at Fes, dayly moued him to goe towardes Morueccos, vowing euery man to die in his cause, and for reuenge of their wiues children and friends, who had smarted for their sakes. Abdela something animated with their offers, yet delayed, knowing his forces farre inferior vnto Sidans, vntill still vrged by the Shracies which had brought from the mountaines some store of their kindred, verie able and resolute men to his aydes, he set forwards about the latter end of August towards Morueccos, determining to giue battaile once more to Muley Sidan. Of what strength Abdelas armie consisted, the certaintie is not knowne, but ghessed to be very neare fifteene thousand horse and foote.

Cap. XV.

Sidan flieth: the death of the valiant Captaine *Iohn Giffard*, and diuers Englishmen. *Abdela* regaineth *Morrueccos*.

Muley Sidan was verie strong, for beside his owne souldiers, the Morueccans ayded him with eight thousand men, and diuers tribes sent supplies to augment his forces. Yee had two hundred English, the most of them voluntaries, fifte field peeces, with sufficient shot and powder. Ouer the English and all the Christians was generall Captaine Iohn Giffard a Gentleman of a worthy spirit, and discended from the auncient and honourable stemme of the Giffards in Buckingham-

kinghamshire. Vpon his first entertainment and welcome into the countrey, Sidan bestowed vpon him a rich sword, valued at a thousand marks, and a scarlet cloake, richly imbrodered with Pearle, sent as a present to Muley Hamet, the Kings father, from our late soueraigne of famous memorie Queene Elizabeth, besides manie other extraordinarie fauours of good value, and often conuersing familiarly, yea, sometimes visiting Captaine Giffard at his owne Tent. His entertainment was twentie fiue shillings *per diem*, besides many supplies proceeding from the Kings bountie. With him as secondarie men in charge, was one maister Philip Giffard, his neare and verie deare kinsman, Captaine Iaques a verie valiant souldier, captaine Smith one of the most exquisite engineers in Europe, captaine Baker an ancient Britaine souldier, captaine Tailer, captaine Faukes, captaine Chambers, captaine Isack, men euerie way able to vndergoe their seuerall commaunds. These were dayly stipendaries at twelue shillings a man, except the two sea captaines, Isack, and Chambers, who had foure shillings a day, and euerie common souldier twelue pence truly payed them. These preparations considered, Muley Sidan had small reason to leaue the field, or feare Abdelas forces, being nothing in respect of his. But certaine it is, the Muley sending for his Wizards, Soothsayers, willing them to foretell that he might foreknow the successe of his embattailed armie: their answere was, he should loose the battaile, be driuen into Sus: within fiue Moneths should regaine Morueccos, and there during life enioy the kingdom. Vpon this answere, the Muley giuing great credit thereunto, as the nature of a Barbarian is verie suspicious, commanded Bassa Mustefa with 3000. souldiers to conuey away his mother, wiues, and children. To Alkeyd Hamet Benbreham and Hado Tabib, he commended the charge of his treasure, who laden fifte Mules with gold, garding

them

them and the Muleters, with two thousand of his choysest shot.

Their discomfited, it may appeare Sidan but houered, and would follow, yet the battailes met the 26. of November 1607. some fiftcene miles from the City of Moruecos, the Canoniers of Muley Sidan, part hauing in the forefront discharged, there enemies being somewhat feare off, but before they could charge again, the enemie was with them. The Shracies did not once discharge a peece, great nor small, but ioyning themselues close to the Abdelians, charged the Sidanians verie fiercely with their Sables, reuenge of Sidans tyrannie shewed vpon their kindred, enraging their minds and courages, or their faithfull promise (which they sought to make good) to Abdela, made them put the Sidanians to flight: or els it was Sidans feare that hee should not make good his Southsayers prophecie, which made his men to runne away. For at the first encounter, his Moores fell into a dis-array, & presently into a dishonorable flight, wherupon Muley Sidan fled, sent th the English Captaines to be gone, and to captaine Giffard a good horse to saue him selfe. The English returned word, that they came not thither to run, but rather die an honourable death. Captaine Giffard encouraged his men, telling them there was no hope of victorie; but to prepare and die like men, like English men, and then asking for his Iaques whom he loued dearely, and taking a pike in his hand, thought to haue rode vnto him, being told he was not fifteore frõ him, and to haue died together, but in the way captaine Giffard being charged by eight Abdelians, one behinde him shot him thorow, and so was he there slaine. Few of al the English Nation were left aliue, the number not exceeding thirtie, and none of the Commaunders escaped except captaine Ifacke captaine Faukes, of the Moores were not slaine in all fortie persons.

Sidan being gone, as loath to tarry, spend blood, and winne

winne a field, Abdela got the ground his enemyes marched vppon, but no great victory, entered Morruecos without applause or reioyce of the Citizens, some yet feeling his late done iniuryes, sory for the losse of Sidan, who had proued a Tyrant, nor welcomming Abdela vpon hope of amendment, but with policy and patience fitted themselues to the misery of the time: Abdela once againe Maister of Moruecos, got the Kings house, but found no treasure to releeue his wants, great were his promises to reward the Shraceis with bounty, and enrich his followers. When the Citty was recouered, now he hauing it, there fayled of his expectation, and his souldiers lacking both meat and money: yet to keepe them still in hope, and so in gouernment, it was bruited the yong King had found a well full of treasure within the house which Muley Hamet Xarif had layed vp for a deare yeare, but this good newes quickly vanished, the Well not yeelding water to refresh their fainting stomacks. Therefore the Shraceis hauing released their kindred, recouered their wiues and children, which had escaped the fury and bloody decree of Sidan the last King, they tooke good words and kind vsages of Abdela in lieu of payment, seeing Moruecos neither afforded them meat nor Abdelas fortune further maintenance, and so Three Thousand of them departed at one time. Muley Abdela with the residue of his forces kept Moruecos, labouring by all possible meanes to giue his souldiers content, and keepe them together, so with much ado he liued in Moruecos some two moneths, during which time Muley Sidan was gathering a fresh army in Sus.

Cap. XVI.

Muley Hamet Bosonne commeth against *Abdela*, and causeth him flie to his Father. *Boferes* like to bee taken, flyeth to *Salie*. *Muley Sidan* commeth against *Muley Hamet Bosonne* : who flieth, and is poysonned by old *Azus*.

BVT whilest Abdela and Sidan were contriuing their owne ends, there arised a storme in the Mountaines which fell in the plainēs of Moruecos, the tempest driuer was one Muley Hamet Bosonne, cosine to the thrée brethren which haue striuen for the kingdome. This man gathering treasure, and temporising with them all thrée, so played their game, that finding their weaknes which these quarrels had brought them vnto, vppon a suddaine sæing his time went into the Mountaines to his mothers kindred, mustered very neare 20. thousand able men, the Muley being well prouided of treasure, gaue them due pay and large, winning them to his respect e seruice, so that in lesse then two moneths space, hée gotte all thinges in readines, descended from the Tesse von Mountaines towards Moruecos.

This newes brought to Abdela was very vnwelcome, yet (calling his wittes and counsell together) it was concluded considering the Shraceis were gone, his remnant of souldiers sæble and out of heart, and the Moruecans daily fled to Hamet Bosonne, whose vprising like a blazing starre drew their eyes vppon him, that Abdela should trauell to Fes, which he might well doe without a guide, hauing heretofore vppon like necessities, often measured the myles : And though he was determined so to doe, yet a small occasion hastened his iourney, for some

some myle from Abdelas campe, vpon a hill on the backside of Moruecos, a man being sæn with a speare in his hand, and a white linnen vppon it as a flagge. Abdela thought Hamet Bosonne to be with his whole forces behinde the hill, when bee was a full daies march from Moruecos : Therfore in all hast he toke vp some of his tents, but the greater part left standing in a manner, being feared, ranne away. And afterward when this matter was discouered, which Abdela held a token of his surprise, it was nothing else but a poore More washing his napery, and for the spædier drying vsed this meanes which terrifyed Abdela from the seate of his Empire, to Fes the safest place for his abode.

Lylla Isha Sidans Mother hearing of Hamet Bosonnes approach, was perswaded his mouements were onely to defend her Sonnes right, knowing Bosonne of late fauoured Sidans title, comming into his pay, and in person seruing the Muley at the last battaile when Sidan fled into Sus. Hereuppon shée sent diuers captaines, part of her owne Guard, others of her freinds and kindred to his ayde, thinking he would haue taken Moruecos for Sidan. But Bosonne hauing entered the Citie peaceably, proclaymed himselfe King, dismissed all Sidans fauourers, which were not willing to bee his seruants, who returned to their Lady Mistresse, certifying her error and their successe : his treasure he imparted largely to his followers, by strong hand desired no mans seruice, but those who were willing. Some thirtie english men remayning, wearie of their sustained misery, and the state of the country, he gaue them licence to imbarke, and writte to the Gouernour of Saphia to giue them their passe, notice whereof being giuen to the Fact for Marine, for the English he disparted them into diuers Shippes with all conuenience, though to his cost and charges, charitie to helpe the distressed soules, and loue to his native country, mouing him thereunto. This

 Muley

*M*uley Hamet Bosonne during the time of his gouernment was a very good and iust man, offered no discourtesie, or take away any mans goods, but payed the marchants truly for the same, who liked well his currant and true dealing.

Bosonnes Mother hearing her Sonne was setled in Morruecos, brought what strength shee could from the Mountaines, and in her way knowing *B*oferes lodged in a fortresse, whereunto he was fled, not to be well guarded, shee beset the house, meaning to take the Muley prisoner, who being voyde of meanes to resist in the night, made a hole through the wall and so escaped priuately to Salie, a Porte Towne within the iurisdiction of his Brother Sheck, where at this day he remaineth.

On the morrow betimes, Bosonnes mother with her men entered the fort, missing Boferes, cut off the head of Vmsed Benbela one of his chiefest seruants, and Commanders: then went shee forward to congratulate her Sonnes comming to the kingdome, being then in Morruecos. But an Empyre ill got, is seldome seene of long continuance, for within lesse than two moneths, Muley Sidan came out of Sus with a great army, for whose ayde Lylla Isha sould her Iewels, and Plate, to furnish her Sonne with Swords, Pykes, Horsemen, Staues, and other war-like munition.

On the other side Hamet Bosonne prepared to welcome his cousine the Muley Sidan; so about the beginning of Aprill 1608. both their forces met hard by Morruecos where a chiefe of a kindred one Grufe which came out of Sus, a great wyne drinker, alwaies a fauourer of Muley Sidan (though little valuing any of the three kings) presuming vppon his owne strength and valour, desired the honour that hee might giue charge vppon the enemy with fiue Hundred Horse which was his owne regiment, and of his owne kindred: Sidan refused to graunt him his request, therefore the Casima toke his owne

owne leaue and gaue the enemy a full charge vppon the body of his army, which receiuing him very bravely, the Casima and his company were in great danger to bee ouerthrowen: but Sidan to relieue him, sent fiue Hundred Horsemen of his owne: so with these Thousand, the Casima broke the ranks of Bosonnes battalions, then with their sables fell to execution, vntil the whole campe seeing the field lost, fled towards the Mountaines: thus Sidan without further resistance entering Morruecos, rested there in quiet three moneths, vntill Hamet *B*oson recouering new forces in July following, presented himselfe before the Citie, trusting as well vppon his owne strength, as the loue of the Citizens: hoping his good and gentle vsage when hee was amongst them, would haue bred a liking in them, of his milde and gentle gouernment: but either the seruile minde of the multitude little respected his fore-passed kindnesse, or the feare of Sidan made them loath to shewe any signe of good will, for at his approach no man in the Citie was knowen to drawe a Sword in his defence. So on the eight of July *B*osonne was discomfited with the losse of some Thousand men, fledde to the mountaines, where within foure dayes after Alkeid Azus got him poysoned, hoping thereby to winne the fauour of *M*uley Sidan.

This Azus is aged and subtill, by his long experience best knoweth the secrets of that state, was brought vp vnder Abdela, *M*uley Hamet Xarifs Brother, and for his counsell to Abdela, willing him either to put out the eyes of Hamet Xarif, or cut his throate, was in daunger to haue lost his life when Hamet Xarif came to be King, but the wisedome of the man wonne such respect with Hamet, that of a prisoner, he made him his chiefest counsellor, and master of his treasory, during whose life time his behauiour was such, as he wonne great loue among the Commons, Nobility, and many of the blood Royall.

When

When old Hamet dyed, he was in his campe neare Fes, and after his death reſted all his loue vpon Muley Sidan (holding him the prime man and fittest of the three brethren, to rule the kingdome,) vntill both he and Sidy Imbark could not counſell and rule Muley Sidan, for his owne good and benefit of the common weale, being headſtronge, and would take no mans counſell but to his owne liking and hurt; therefore Sedy Abdela Imbark went to his contemplation at Aca: And Azus to a caſtle in the Mountaines, which he had ſtored with treaſure againſt a ſtorme, or to refreſh the winter of his age, from whence he will not come downe, vntill he ſee ſome hope of peace, having at this inſtant more treaſure in his Coffers, then all the three Brethren beſides, and hopeth to keepe it being in the midſt of his friends and kindered, and in a place as well fortified as any in Barbarie.

Cap. XVII.

Muley Sheck ſendeth John Elyna into Spaine: the Mores are againſt their landing.

Vley Sheck ſeeing his Sonne Abdela returned to Fes, his ſouldiers part loſt, the reſtoue wearied with trauels and out of heart, his treaſure all ſpent, nothing left: Sidan chaſing Boſonne to the Mountaines, who was there diſpatched of his life, recouering the Citie, and likely to keepe it againſt them all: Fearefull leſt Sidans next enterprize would bee to rowze him out of Fes, fell in conference with an Italian Marchant named *John Elina* making him his agent, to go into Spaine, there

there to conclude, that if the Catholique King would ayde him with men and money to recouer his right, there ſhould be deliuered vp into his handes, Allaroche, Saly, Alcaſar, and other townes lying fit for his mouth: This negotiation was well entertained. And Iohn Elina was promiſed for his labour in this buſineſſe, and bringing it to effect, vppon the deliuery of the Porte Townes, to haue yearely paied him Twoo Thouſand Duckets during his life. In June laſt paſt, this matter was firſt moued, ſince which time in the latter end of Auguſt, as my author telleth me, ſeauen Gallions, and the Gallies of Naples, in all a hundred ſayle, well manned with ſtore of pyoners to raiſe forts, went to Allaroche, thinking to bee receaued, but Thirtie Thouſand Alarbees came downe to the ſhore, not allowing any ſuch neighborhode, though they holde the Andeluſian halfe their blood. It is reported the Gouernour offered them the keyes of Allaroche, if they would land: but tolde them they came ſomewhat to ſoone before matters were ripe, or could bee effected as Sheck did deſire for the King of Spaines benefite.

Thus are they returned miſſing of their deſignes, and for this yeare likely to ſayle of making their Maſter the onely Commander of both ſides the ſtreights of Gybraltar. Whether Sir Anthonie Sherley was ymployed in this ſeruice, it is not certainely knowen: ſome are of opinion that he was induced thereunto, becauſe they haue formerly heard the King of Spaine hath royally rewarded him for his trauailes with Boferes, by giuing him the places and pay of two Captaines in the Indies, made him Admirall of the Leuant Seas, and nert in place to the Vizeroy of Naples, paying for his entertaynment Fiue Hundred Duckets a moneth: without queſtion hee knoweth well the ſtate of that vnciuill and barbarous Nation, having an apprehending and admirable witte to conceaue the diſpoſition of

any people with whom he shall conuerse, whilest he was amongst them, he behaued himselfe very well toward ẏ better sort, winning credit with them, & gayning ẏ loue of the power sort exceedingly, by his larges (for if a Moore or slaue gaue him but a dish of Dates, hee should receiue a reward as from an Emperour) & howsoeuer some may holde this a vice, counting him a lauisher: yet by this meanes he came to the knowledge of that which otherwise hee neuer should haue attained vnto. The more credible fame is, sir Anthonie was not with this Fleete, therefore they sped neuer the better, for had hee beene in company, and had commaund, hee would either haue taken fortune, or ventured all, scorning to returne with doing nothing, and so bee laughed at. This may bee a caueat for great men, not to vndertake great matters & exployts, but vppon certaine ground and weighty reason, for else the enuious eye of the world looking vppon them, and marking their actions, will deride, if they see them faile in their enterprizes.

Now gentle Reader, must I with these Galleys returne to the safe and calme harbour of your fauour and gentlenes: seeing the Sunne declyneth towardes the winter Tropike, the Seas will beginne to runne high and rough; if they should lanche further into the maine, perchance they might bee weather beaten. Euen so for me to write without aduise, is to saile at randome, which would quickely be found in your wisedome, how I ventured without my Sea-card, and might without more directions, easily make shippe-wracke of my smale burden, not valuable I confesse, yet will be better prised, if it passe your friendly censure. Therefore here will I strike sayle, leauing Sheck with his Sonne Abdela in Fes: Boferes either at Salie, or vppon the Sea coaste, redier to flye, then to fight. Sidan holding the sterne at Morruecos, hoping to guide his tossed barke during the prophecy.

prophecy. Spaine a great Monarch, desiring to take better hold in Affrique then Tituan, hauing at this instant Muley Sheck (commonly called Prince de *Morruecos*, the right heyre in discent from the stemme of Hamet Sheck Xarif) in his safe keeping, who was the first man which gotte the Empire from the Marines, and translated it into his owne Family.

THE DAMNABLE RE-ligion of the incredulous *More* or *Barbarian*.

THE false Prophet Mahomet, calling to counsell a Iew and a Fryer to make his lawe, extracted out of the olde lawe what he found for his liking: and likewise, preuerted places in the newe Testament, which by a wrong and sinfull wrestling, might seeme fit for his purpose. Out of these two and the fancies of his own braine, the Deuill being Register, Mahomet compiled his Alcaron: to please the Iew hee tolde him Moses was Cillim Vlla, that is, the word of God, because hee spake to the Israelites as God commanded him. To winne fauour with the Fryer, hee confessed our Sauiour Christ was of great esteeme, calling him Sedy Nysa, and withall sayd he was Rohala, that is, the breath of God, borne of the Virgine Marie after a strange fashion, whome he called Lylla Mariam, but not incarnate: Confessed that of her was borne a Prophet to saue the world, to whome all should haue giuen eare, and haue believed. But the Iewes (before he had finished the worke of our saluation) would not

heare. but sought to crucifie him. Wherepon Christ seeing the Iewes so obstinate, ascended vp into heauen, putting another man in his place to bee crucified, whom they did torment, for which cause the Iewes are at this day slaues amongst them: that Christ shall come againe, and at his comming all shall be one, and gathered into one Sheepfold.

Iudas is the man who they say was crucified instead of christ: which error might grow of this, that *Simon Syreneus* caried his crosse.

Their false Prophet Mahomet, whom they call Rosulla, that is the Messenger of God, was but a Larbee as they were, but God gaue vnto him power and vnderstanding, to make an end of the Law, which the Iewes would not suffer Christ to doe: and most blasphemously alledge, that place in the sixteenth of saint Iohns Gospel, to be meant of Mahomet, *Expedit vobis vt ego vadam, si enim non abiero, paracletus non veniet ad vos; si autem abiero, mittam eum ad vos.* Images they disallow, either in churches or priuate oratories, holding this principle, None can forgiue sinnes, but God onely. Other booke of Religion then their Alcoran none may vse, neither anie explains by writing the meaning of any place therein, be he neuer so learned. Therefore if any doubt, he must goe to the Priest called Talby, and of him be resolued. Smal learning maketh a Talby, which is onely to learne the Alcoran without booke, and it is thus learned: First, he hath written him a lesson vpon a board like vnto a horn-booke, when he hath learned that Memoriter, then is it wiped out, and a new written, which beeing learned without booke, is againe wiped out, so a third, so a fourth, vntill he hath learned it all, and then hee may be made a Talby.

Circumcision they vse, and a kinde of Baptisme, but at their owne houses, not in the Churches, because women vsed about the Lauature, may not enter the Sinagogue: first, because of their often vncleannesse, secondly, for their offence, because Eue incited Adam to sinne, (the like custom for their women is amongst the Iewes) therefore

therefore the Moore when a sonne or daughter is borne, the eight day after their birth, the parents send for a Talby, and some old men and women, where after a fewe prayers said, the women wash the childe all ouer with water, and so giue the name, making a banket according to the mans abilitie, but it may be, the child shall not bee circumcised of two, three, or eight yeares after, according as the father doth thinke good, for then he maketh great bankets: and vsually to saue cost, hath a child marryed, or some of his kindred vpon that day.

They haue foure principall feasts. The Easter which is calld Rumedan, preceding this feast is their Lent, about the constitution of which, their Prophet finding it hard to fast fortie dayes together, abated them tenne, so they fast but thirtie, yet is it verie hard, for after day breaketh, they take no manerof sustenance in the world, not so much as a sup of water before night that the stars doe appeare; so strict are they when their Lent falleth high in the yeare, (which it must needes doe, because their yeare is shorter than ours by ten dayes, reckoning by the Moone, not by the Moneth,) as many grow faint with fasting, and my Authour saith, he hath seene diuers layd before the Church doore, readie to giue vp the ghost for drought, and some haue died, holding it (no question) something meritorious to die in seeking to fulfill their Law. And once the same Gentleman trauailing to Morrucco's with certaine Moores in his companie in their time of Lent, one of the Moores being thirstie with heate and trauaile, went to a Conduit in the streetes of Morrucco's to drink a little water: but the people so wondered at him, and reuiled the poore slaue, crying out hee knew not God, for breaking in publique their Lawe, (though it doth admit one may breake the fast for great necessitie a day or two in his trauaile, so hee take vpon his conscience to fast as many dayes as hee hath missed, before

before the next Rumedan come againe) that the poore slaue seeing himselfe condemned of his owne people, and dishonoured before the Christian trauailers, in a desperate minde (which may be counted zeale) killed himselfe with his owne dagger. The Iewes in that Countrey obserue a Lent, in remembrance of their fortie yeares iourney in the Wildernesse, but diuide the fortie dayes of this their Lent equally, into euery moneth some.

Their second feast called Lidlaber, celebrated about our Whitsontide, is kept in remembrance of Abrahams obedience, in sacrificing his sonne Isaac, therefore the Poore be he poore or rich, for himselfe, and for euerie sonne he hath, will buy a sheepe against the day, when euery one must kill his sheepe with his owne hands. And the King doth the like, slaying one with his owne hand, turning the head into the East. The Iewes in their Church or Synagogue, three or foure times when they are at praiers, do blow a sheepes horne, in remembrance of this feast, but not euery one bloweth it, only the greatest Raby, or high Priest for solemnitie sake doth it.

Their third feast is like to our Michaelmasse, called Lashour, which the Iewes keepe as the feast of Tabernacles. The Poore celebrateth it after his Inning of Corne and fruits. The King maketh vse of this politius Law, strengthning it with his authoritie, as also with the habite and cloake of Religion and conscience, thereby to make his subiect, pay the tenths (due to bee payed at that time) of all his corne and cattle, both young and old, with greater alacritie: All which commeth vnto the Kings coffers. Likewise at this time the common people should pay the tenth of their money to the poore and Church: something indeed they give, but if the King bee payed, ý oftentimes is winked at, their Church hauing no command to compell ý laitie to pay their due: for the tempozall

tempozall sword since Augustines time, who (as many do report hath preached in Morruecos, and not farre from thence lieth buried) hath beaten downe the key of the Pzelacie, the beautie of which being taken from them, no doubt is the greatest cause of their barbarisme and slauerie.

There fourth feast is their Candlemasse day, called Lidshemaw, when euery one must haue a Candle for him selfe, and for euery sonne in his house. The King that day hath candles carried to him thorow the Citie, some like Pappoles, other like Castles, fire or eight men carrying one of them, they are so great and heauie, made so fine with deuises, as some are in making fire moneths. That night the king doth heare all his law read, and the like is done in all other Churches: Likewise, vpon their good Fryday in Lent, the law is read ouer, and the Rabi by which can not read it ouer in one night, is held as insufficient for his place and function. Many of their learned men sit vp all that night, because many of the deuotest Poores will watch the night thorow to heare their law, not in remembrance of our Sauiour Christ is this meeting, but rather to suppresse the sparkes of Christianitie in the mindes of their owne people, and darken the remembrance of his most bitter death and passion.

The manner of going to prayer.

They go to seruice fire times in twentie foure hours, washing themselues quite ouer before prayer, either *post concubitum vxorum*, or going to stoole or vrine, so much respecting the saying, Wash and be cleane: as by washing they are perswaded to bee cleansed from their sinne.

Their first time of prayer is two houres before day,

 which

which is called Salic, when the Sexton or Mouden cryeth from the top of the Steeple, Helo caber helo, helelow hula, which is, O thou great God, and none but one God: then every man awaketh, washeth himselfe, and desireth God to send them the day. After this crie, no man may touch his wife, but prepare himselfe to serue God, which he may doe by his bed side if he will not goe to the church, but first to wash, or his deuotion is no way acceptable. Those which come to the Church either at the entrance must cleane their shooes behind them, or carrie them in their handes. During their prayers, either they stand all arow, one row before another, or sit so, but they are held most deuote, who prostrating themselues, bow their foreheads to the verie ground. After their praier, it may bee some desire to confer about some poynt of Religion. Then doth the Talby sit downe, and his auditours about him in a ring or circle, to whom he declareth what they desire to be resolued vpon, within halfe an houre dismisseth them: this being all they haue in stead of preaching.

2 Some two houres after when it is day, they gae to Church againe, thanking God he hath sent them the day, after which euerione goeth to his labour: and this time of prayer is called Subelhadly.

3 The third time of prayer is at Noone-tyde, giuing thankes the halfe day is well passed, which they call Dehour.

4 Presently after foure of the clocke is Church-time againe, desiring the Sunne may well set vpon them, and this is called Lasour.

5 Being twilight, they giue God thanks after their daylie labors, desiring his blessing may prosper them: this they terme Mogrube.

6 And two houres after this, is their time of prayer called Lasha ell Hara, when some go to Church, but most say prayers at home, desiring God to send the good night and

and quiet rest prouided alwayes before saying of prayers they wash themselues, though not starke naked, yet their hands, head, face, and nether parts betweene their legges: for which cause they hold it vnseemly to eat any meate with their left hand, or touch any thing therwith, but all with their right hand, the other accounted as vncleane. As we celebrate the Sabbath vpon Sunday, in remembrance of Christs resurrection, the Iewes vppon Saturday, so the Moores vpon Fryday, who will doe any worke vpon their Sabbath, onely that day they goe more duely to the Church, then on other dayes. Sabbath.

Their Churches are not so goodly builded as ours in Christendome, neither haue seates to sit in, or decked vp with any ornaments, but all the floors is matted, and keept verie cleane, because no man may enter with shooes or any thing to defile them. Bels they haue none in their Steeples, but the Mouden or Sexton being a big boyced knaue, chosen for the purpose, standeth in the top of the Steeple, and calleth them to their Sallies or Prayers. Churches & their seruice.

Their Church-men are verie poore, and contented with a little, may haue as many wiues as the lay-man, neither is there any Church of great foundation, or rich in treasure, except the chiefe Church in Fes, which is thought to haue in treasure a million of crownes, which may not bee spent except the Christians should come to inuade. Their church seruice or Lethargie is nothing at all in respect, nor in any set forme not so long as the Lords prayer and the Beleefe, therefore euerie one prayeth according to his owne deuotion. So I thinke our men of the newe learning, which would ouerthrowe church seruice, haue the Minister liue vpon almes, and mens good willes forsaking their tenths, pray according to the spirit, preach *vt dabitur in illa hora*, hold ringing of Belles vnnecessarie, wishing them turned into morters

 and

and great Pères, haue the selfe same chimeras in their heads, which the Deuill forged in Mahomets.

Concerning Marriages.

THe More may haue by his law foure wiues, Concubines as many as he will keepe, either captiues, or slaues, bought with mony: for being his owne proper peculium, they are to be at his disposing; but with these hee may not lye withall in the night, which the wiues clayme as their interest, vnlesse by stealth: if the husband haue many wiues, none will lose their turne, so nightly the husband by course must lye with one, then with another. If in this case any be defrauded of her night, and the husband pleasure one more than another with his company. The wife iniured, complaineth to the Magistrate that shée is despised and neglected, whereunto the husband must answere, if the Iudge rest not satisfied, the husband shall bee forced to pay the woman her dower, and send her home to her Father, if he be aliue, (marrying againe if shée will) if not, to the next of her Fathers kindred, and this bill of diuorce they call a bill of Shyed. Though this liberty of Poligamie be granted, yet not one amongst a hundred hath foure, the reason is, the wiues friends will neuer suffer any to marry their kinswomen, without first they haue a bill of dowry sufficient, for the maintainance of her, therefore the great and rich men haue three or foure wiues, but the poore most but one, few two, because of their disability to maintaine: Also this bill of dower keepeth their husbands in great awe, and maketh the women haue the better life, which otherwise would liue in great slauery. First, because the womans friends will bee sure to sée shée haue a stay of maintenance, for feare of after charge to themselues: Secondly, the Iustice of the country is so

so strict, if a man turne away his wife without reason, he shall pay her dower, though he sell the cloathes of his backe, otherwise euery day for change of pleasure, and younger game, men would turne away their wiues faster then horsecosers tainted iades. Their fashion of wooing or marrying is thus, the man neuer séeth the woman hee shall marry, till shée commeth to his bed, but hearing her to be a proper maide, beautifull, and commendable, sendeth his mother, sister, or kinswoman to sée her: vppon this report the mans liking and affection resteth, if he proceedeth, then must he go to the father of the woman to demaund his daughter, they two agréeing, presently twoo of their Talbies or learned men are sent for to write downe her portion, his endowment. So some halfe yeare after is the wedding day, which is onely a day of feasting, when the friendes of the bride bring her home to the bridegome, riding vppon a Mule, inclosed (like a blacke-bird) within a cage made for the purpose, couered ouer with silke, and great store of musicke going before her: yet in such sort riding thorough the streets, as shée is séene of no body, no not of her husband vntill he bed her, for then were shée held of small accompt, and the iest spoyled. If that night the bridegrome finde her a virgine, then is there great ioy of her friends, if not, the next day he turneth her home and by law may keepe her portion.

Concerning Buriall.

THeir manner of buriall is in this sort, when one is dead presently hee is washed, and with all speéte preparation is made to put him into the ground, for the countrey being hot, it is not possible to keepe the corse aboue ground, therefore with the kindred accompanied to the graue, (which is without their Citie, for within their Cities or Synagoges, no person may be buried) he is

is there againe washed, and if hee be a man of ability, is put into a Coffine, if not, buryed without one, the Talbie saying a short Prayer. Besides, the people haue a custome, the women of euery kindred to meete by themselues at certaine conuenient times, and there make memoriall of such of their kindred as be dead, making great lamentations in remembring the vertues and good dispositions of thē who are deceased, being perswaded this maketh the liuing haue especiall care of leauing a good name and fame behinde them.

The Policie of *Barbarie*.

Euery kingdome consisteth of men, not of buildings, therefore the kingdome of Barbary consisteth of bond and free men: the naturall bond men are such as are descended either from Christians or Negroes; the free men are Larbies or Brebers, which may be termed the valley and mountaine men. Ouer all, as absolute Monarch is the King, who maintaineth his seate by the Sword, and power of Justice: the sword men according to their degrees are thus placed.

1 The Muleys, are the kings children, and all other who are of the bloud Royall, are tearmed by this name.
2 Bashas, are Captaine Generalles ouer armyes.
3 Alkeyds, be the Lords, set aswell ouer Garrison townes, as countries, to rule and kepe the people in subiection.
4 Ferres, Gentlemen who carrie armes, yet lesse Commanders than Alkeids.
5 Bahaia, Lieutenant to an Alkeyd.
6 Brakbashi, a Sergeant at armes.
7 Debushi, a Captaine ouer thirtie.

8 Romie,

8 Romie, the common souldier of these men of war, there were kept in daily paye in the olde kings time, to ẏ number of 50000. horsemen: part seruing with the Launce, others with the Speare called Spahaias, and some, especially the horsemen of Fes, serue with the Crosse-bowe on horse backe, bending it as they ryde, shooting a strong shot and sure: and 16000. footemen, the Alarbies beeing fitter for horsemen, but the Brebers the stronger footemen, most of them shot.

The chiefest men of commaund in the latter times, were these.

1 Alkeyd Azus, chiefe Counsellor of estate.
2 Hamet ben Breham Sefiani, Maister of the Horse, and ruler ouer the Alkeids.
3 Sedi Hamet ben Bouker. } These two were
4 Sedi Abdela Wahad Anoume. } Treasurers.
5 Alkyd Hamet, a Capatho or Eunuche, Governor ouer the women and Eunuches.
6 Alkeyd Mustefa File Maister of the Ordenances.
7 Rishauan, Admirall ouer the Gallies at Saly.

Note though these bee enobled, taking priority or precedency before others, yet is not this nobleness hereditary, for the Children of these men must clayme no honour by birth-right, but what they get by their seruice and honour of their sword, liue vnrespected vnlesse they bee valiant, and so prooueing, the King will take them into his seruice, wherupon by desert, the Son may obtaine his Fathers fortune and honour.

There is another title of dignitie termed Sheck, attributed to the chiefe man of euerie familie or Cast, neither

ther both the Kings vsedt sonne scorne the title, signifying that he is the prime or best blood of his royall kindred. These Shecks are much respected, because it is the nature of the people, the whole kindred to followe their head: insomuch as one of these Shecks can bring into the field Ten Thousand Horsemen of their owne Cast, or Kindred, and some more. So that it is a matter of great consequence, the King to haue an eye ouer such a man, and know how his affection resteth towards him, either in loue or hatred.

Officers of Iustice.

The King once in a moneth, on Frydaies in the afternoone after prayers, either in his house or church sitteth to doe iustice, hearing complaints or appeales from subalterne ministers, from whom the grieued persons do appeale to his royall person: when the King sitteth the stranger shal hauer frée accesse to plead his cause before the King, then his owne borne Subiect.

All inferiour Iudges and Ministers are their churchmen or Talbies, and those are sonest chosen into offices which are of strickest life, being frée from auarice, and such other sinnes as may preuert and hinder the course of equitie and iustice.

The chiefest man for iudgement vnder the King is the Mufti, to whome the partie grieued may appeale from any other ordinary Iudge. There be three of these men, one in Moruecos, another in Fes, the third at Taradant in Sus.

The *Mufti* of Moruecos, sitteth with the King in iudgement, and euerye Fryday in the afternoon by himselfe, to heare and determine causes of the Subiect and

and stranger, though he be in eminent place, he is a poore man, in respect what he might bée, if hee would sell Iustice and take bribes.

The ordinary Iudge sitteth all the yeare long twoo houres before noone, and two houres after noone: in euery great towne throughout the three kingdomes is placed one of these Iudges, to whome not onely the inhabitants of euery towne and Citie do repaire, but the countrey people or Larbees vppon differences come thither to haue their causes decided: euery one must tell his owne tale, and plead his owne matter. When both parties haue spoken, then giueth the Iudge sentence; so that in one day the cause is brought into court, and the same day ended. If either part haue witnes to produce, then the Iudge giueth three dayes respite to bring them in, which being brought, the aduerse partie shall haue other three daies respite to disproue them. And if he can proue the witnesses either infamous in manners, or giuen to detestable sinne, as drunkennesse, adultery, or such like: And can proue the witnes saith not his prayers fiue times duliè in foure and twenty houres, then shall he be vtterly disabled to beare witnes, and thus in seauen daies the longest sute shall be ended. If an Obligation or rather Bill of debt bee brought into Court, the Obligée must either pay the debt, goe to prison, or to pawne the value of the debt, or better: which pawne may be kept in Deposito nine daies vppon great reason, to sée if the debtor can redéme it at the nine daies end, if he doth it not, then is it solue, and the partie who should pay the money, must sustaine the losse.

Aduocators to these Iudges, and next in place to them bee the Scriuanos, who vppon death or other reuoue, are commonly made Iudges. These are Talbies which make writings between partie and partie, short

and

and plaine, without multiplication of words, and they are of opinion, *Abundans cautela nocet*: in their obligatorie bils they put neither forfeit nor condition, having for the making thereof twoo pence English, and no more. They vse no long draughts in matters of purchase, or these tripartite Indentures, with such large and long implicite and explicite couenants, but thus the people deale in matters of contracts and bargaines. I buye of you a vyneyard, house, marchandize, at such a prize, to be payed at such a time, calling two honest men, wherof one shall be a Talbie if I can get him, to witnes this our bargaine. We foure go to the Scrinener, who likewise is a Talbie, and haue this set downe in writing, and if our bargaine be for twenty Thousand pounds, it is set downe in ten lines, and the Justice of the country will allow me my bargaine with as great reason, as if I had a great ingrossed booke of conueiance, as bigge as the map of the whole world in the newest edition.

Next in this nature to these, be the Sceryes, which haue small fees to see the execution of lawe and sentence of the iudge fulfilled: these likewise fetch men to answere their aduersary, which would delay, and not come before the Iudge, either vpon peuersenes, or badnes of their plea, or any other cause whatsoever. Wherefore to be alwaies readie, these are continually attendant in the house of the Iudge, and waighting vpon him whetherseuer he goeth.

Muttiseb, is an officer to see true weights, and measures; if any bee faultie, all the wares in such a mans shop he giueth to the poore, the party proclaimed an vntrust man, and fore whipped.

The Hackam is the Lord Marshall in euery City, who iudgeth vpon life and death, assoone as the partie delinquent

delinquent is taken, and his offence proued, presentlie his throate is cut: murder there is death, so is manifest theft, adultery likewise proued by very good witnes: And some times it is death for any man to weare a sword who is not an officer, yea though hee be a souldier. Other offences according to the necessity of the time and pleasure of the King, by proclamation are made death, which the Hackam must see executed vpon losse of his owne head.

Muckadens, be Substitutes to the Hackam, seing his iudgement fulfilled, and in his absence hath his authoritie.

Fokers or Saints dwell in the best places of the country, keepe great hospitalitie for all trauellers, whither any man may come for a night, and begone in the morning: much good these doe in the country by their example of morall liuing, and bestowing their owne goods in their life time to helpe the needie and distressed, compromising differences betwixt parties, and repressing all disorders, winning great loue and respect, for their houses are held sanctuaries, whose priuiledges the king will not violate, but vpon great and weighty reason.

The manner of fight.

The King, Nobility, and souldiers desire to serue on Horsebacke, which most commonly they doe, for in any army there be three horse for one foote: ẏ King will seldome venture to fight out a battaile, but as you may perceiue by the precedent, it was ẹ is the vsage amongst the three brethren, when they meete in a field, whosoeuer getteth at the first onset the aduantage, maketh the other presently leaue the field, and flie vnto some place of strength: they fight with no armor except a buffe ierkin,

 for

for the better sort, and a leather hide tanned for the meaner, and some coates of male, their armes is a Horsemans Staffe, Target, and Sword, or a Horsemans Piece and Sword.

The Alarbies serue all vppon horse, will fight sorer battails to mantaine their deadly fewde, than in seruice of their King: Insomuch that vpon losse of any great Lord or chefe man of their blood, cruell battailes haue ensued, wherein Ten Thousand men haue bene slaine at one time, and it is their fashion, the fairest virgin to ride vpon a Camel, with a flag in her hand, decked in all pōpe to sollicite her kindred to reuenge, & goeth formost in the field, encouraging them to follow; vpon which incitement much blood is spilt, her kindred as loath to lose their virgin, and not reuenge their iniuries: the other side striuing to win her and the field, holding that a continuing glory to the seauenth generation.

When a man is killed, his tribe seeketh not reuenge only vppon the man which killed the party, but the first man of that tribe hee meeteth withall, him will hee kill if hee can, and so thinketh hee hath satisfied his kinsmans death.

The *Brebers* or Montaniers likewise maintaine this fewde, who are most shot and Sword men, vppon the day of battaile their women follow hard behinde them, with a colour in their hands called Hanna: And if they see any of their side offer to run away, or retyre, presently they will throwe some of this Hanna vppon their clothes, which will stayne, and the party euer after is held for a coward and a dishonoured Iew. For feare of this infamy few forsake the field, but either conquer their enemyes, or dye like men, who are presently stripped and buried by these women which follow them.

The

The single combatte is performed with the short sword, lapping about the left arme his vppermost garment, which is worne lose. Seldome the field is appointed, but either the men fight vpon their falling out, or at their next meeting by chance. If a man bee set vpon by more persons then one, hee fighteth winking, laying about him with all his might, not charging his aduersarie, *punctum*, or after the Rapier fight, but *cesim* edgewise either in battell, or single quarrell.

The trading of the Moores into *Guinee* and *Gago* for gold ore, or sandie gold.

MVley Hamet being at peace with his neighbours, at quiet with his subiects, determined to warre vpon the Negroes, knowing the conquest easie, because the people are vndisciplined in warre, and the profite would be exceeding great by bringing their gold into his Countrey, exchanging for it salt, and other haser commodities. And howsoeuer certaine Miners had found rich mynes of golde in the hilles of Atlas, yet he held it better policie to fetch his gold farder of, then to digge that which was found in the centre of his owne Kingdome, fearing if the Mines proued rich, the golden Ore would draw thither Christian Armes, therefore hee cutte the throats of all such as were the Authours, and gaue the maisters of the workes death for their hire. But to perfect his other designe, he chose Iudar Bassha, sent him with great store of Souldiers, who entred farre into the Negroes countrey, depriuing them of a great citie called Gagō, which standeth vpon ẏ riuer of Synega, three hundred leagues within the firme land, builded there an Alpandeca for Barbarian Marchants, and a custom house for the King. The Marchants make it six Moneths iourney from Morruecos thither, of which two moneths they passe through the sandie Deserts, where no people dwell,

neither

neither any road way, but directed by Pylots, as ships at Sea obserue the course of Sunne, Moone and Stars, for feare of missing their way: If they lose themselues, they meete with famine, & die for lacke of water, whose dead carkasses consume not, but maketh Munna, or Ocema flesh, euery way as physicall or medicinable, as that which commeth from Alexandria. They neuer trauel vnder two or three hundred in a companie: it may bee not meeting with water in twelue or fifteene dayes space, but carrie water by Camels, both for them and their beasts to drinke, which failing, to saue their own liues, they kill their Camels, and drinke the blood. If the wind blow at North-east, they cannot vnlade their Camels, least the sands should couer them. The Marchandise carried from Morruecos to the Negroes, is much cloath, amber Beades, Coral, but the chiefest commoditie is salt, which is bought at Tegazza, and other places for foure shillings a Camels lading, which is fiue hundred weight, and giueth at Gago fiue poundes for custome to the King of Barbacie, afterward sauld farre within the Countrey to a kinde of deformed Negroes, who will neuer bee seene in the commerce of trading with the Barbarian, or any stranger: Wherefore they lay their salt in the fields and trauelh it, then commeth the deformed Negro, and viewetha gainst every mans pyell of salt, as much of his gold as he thinketh the salt is worth, and goeth his way, leauing his gold with the salt: Then returneth the Moore, if he like the gold, taketh it away, if not, vetraeth so much from his heape, as he will sell the to Negro for his gold. The Negro returning, if he like the quantitie putteth to more gold, or else wil not barter, but departeth. Yet they seldome misslike, for the Moore maketh a rich returne, and his King a full treasure. Wherefore the deformed Negro is praysed for the truell dealing man in the world: the golde which they haue is not coyned, but like small gravell or sand

sand gathered after gluts of raine, in the drie bankes of Mountaines and riuers.

or Locusts

Of the Grashoppers which come into Barbarie from Guinee.

The Grashoppers come seauen yeares together, and other seauen yeares they come not. Their comming is about the end of February, (from the parts of Benie, or Genie, as the Countrey people imagine) in such abundance, that where they light for fiue or six Myles compasse, all grasse and corne newe sowed is eaten vp. And if they light vpon a tree, they eate vp all the leaues, buds and barke of the smaller twigs, which is tender or greene; Thus remaine they in Barbary vntill the end of March, when they spawne their young, then flie away (as is thought) further into Turkie. Before spawning they are good meate, the poore of the Countrey being releaued with them, yea, the people will come a dayes iourney, to fetch two or three Horse, Bull, or Mules laden of them. All the night they lie on the ground, vntill nine or ten a clocke in the morning, because before their wings be drie, which are moystened with the euenings dew they cannot flie, so that one man wil gather of them foure or fiue bushels in a morning. When they rise they flie vntill foure of the clocke in the after noone, so thicke, that like to a cloude they hinder the light of the Sunne from you, carried they are with the wind out of the countrey, none but God knoweth certainly whither, leauing behind them their yong which they haue spawned, fiue times more in number the they did at their first comming and doe more hurt then they haue done for though the old haue eaten the corne at their first comming, when it was greene, yet is it not vterly destroyed, for much of it recouereth and commeth to growe, but the yong after twentie dayes that they are spawned begin to creepe

and

and corne then growing ripe, are more perilous to destroy it, and so famish the country. Wherefore Thousands of people all the day long do nothing but kill these young ones, putting them into sacks, but cannot destroy them all being innumerable. The iuyce of these young Grashoppers is poyson, therfore the country people take great care least the iuyce touch man or beast, for if it should, all the skinne would presently go off. These yong ones flye away forth of the country in the end of Iune, no creature knoweth whither: Sometimes if a strong gale of a South-East winde take them, they are carryed ouer ye Streits into Spaine, making dearth by destroying their corne. The 7 yeres they come into Barbary, corne is dearer, the other seauen yeres most commonly corne is plentifull: In my Authors remembrance Wheat hath been sold for foure pence a bushell, and barly for twoo pence. Insomuch the country man would not bestow the labor of reaping his corne to haue it, but let his cattle eat it standing vpon the ground, such plenty God doth send, and the fertilenes of the soyle doth yeld them, being blacke in colour as any garden earth, much manured: and though the ground is not so often ploughed as here in England, but once turned ouer or ploughed when they sowe it, yet it gineth as great increase either in Corne, hearbes, or rootes for mans sustenance, as the soyle of any countrey in Europe whatsoeuer.

Recreations of Pleasure.

HAwking with the long winged Hawke, of which they haue greater store and better then we haue in these parts of ye world: their game is the Kawde, a land fowle like vnto a Drake, and so ryseth the Curwan, Tigernute, which we haue not in England, the Bustard, Ginne hen, Pheasant, Partridge, Ducke, and Mallard.

Hunting

Hunting of the Stagge, Antilop, Roe-Bucke, Hare, Fox, Debe, halfe a Dog halfe a Fox, wilde Bore, Tiger, wilde Cat, Leopard.

In the sandie countries, where the best horses are bred, which ordinarily will drinke milke, and can fast from water 4 daies, there they hunt the Estridges, marking when they come to water, which they doe at set times in flocks or companies, then the horsmen disperse themselues, and first one troope of horse set vpon ye heard of Estridges, which the birds perceiuing, betake them to the wing, not flying aloft from the ground, but making a running flight so fast as it tryeth their horses in their full speede, and most commonly tryeth three companies of horses, one after another, ere they bee taken. The birds haue at the end of their wings a horne growing, which, in running and mouing of their wingges, in manner of a spurre pricketh them, as it were to make speede, and therewith are sore hauled, as may be perceaued at their taking. These birds, some hunt for pleasure, others for profite of their feathers, their carkasses not any wise good to be eaten.

Of the Lyon.

THe fairest for shape or noblest for courage is bred in the Mountaine and woody country of Barbarie, toward the Atlantike sea. The Lionesse hath seldome a bone two whelpes at a time, which are in great perill of death when they put forth their great teeth, wherof many die vppon very paine of tooth-ach. The young ones may be brought vp very tame as a mastife, and will continue so, if you keepe him from blood, but if he haue once tasted thereof, he wareth angry and cruell. The country people where the Lyons most breed, when they meet with one, looketh sternly and angerly in the Lyons face

 miscalling

miscalling and rating him, in so doing the Lyon wil run away like a dog. But vpon the sight of the Lyon, let a man as affraid run away, he will make after and worry the party if he once catch him. The country man killeth the Lyon with his Piece, by making a pit neere to the place where he thinketh the Lyon will resort to his prey, the man standing in the same, hauing nothing open but a little hole to put forth the end of his peece, & to take his marke to shote at him. Others, who go vpon pleasure to hunt him with their horse-peeces, being wel mounted, giue promise, one not to forsake another in extreamities, for our own country man hath shot a Lyon & killed him, when 4 men haue beene slaine out right, made a buffe ierkin of his out side, not desiring Hercules fame for wearing the Nemeian mantle, but to let ỳ world know an english traueller taketh as great content and pleasure to weare the trophie of his owne manhode, as a milke-soppe gallant the fauour of his amorous Pictres.

FINIS.

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